INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 158 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 2 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
11 „	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 „	RANCHI ..		16,550
26 „	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA		19,588
24 „	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,955
23 „	RANCHI ..		16,550
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,082
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA..		19,588
3 Mar	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@..		16,802
21 „	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,550
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		16,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA.		19,588
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £50.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th „	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA ..	Mombasa.	
2nd „	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
4th „	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
5th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie	
7th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie	
9th „	CHANDALLA.	East & South Africa.	
30th „	ELLORA ..	Mombasa.	

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Hakodate Maru..	5303	17 Oct.	4 Nov.
Tamba Maru ..	5815	6 Nov.	15 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	2 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	13 „

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	10th Nov.	24th „
Honolulu Maru	24th „	6th Dec.

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone No. 22136, Telegrams: "OSHSEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE
'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar)

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery) Okara (Dist.)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang	Quetta
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Karachi	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Kastur.	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Lyallápur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 96,560,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular ilds etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Lheer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PANDJESS STREET BOMBAY

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,060
New Premium Income	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	„ 82,70,395	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE.

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Strong-built Hindu VETERINARY SURGEON, G.B.V.C., with 5 years' practical experience. Salary Rs. 100-10-150 with free quarters. Apply fully JIVADAYA KHATA, Ghatkoper.
A 539

WANTED—LADIES and GENTS desirous of joining services, to learn Pitman's Shorthand and touch Typewriting in a very short-time; success guaranteed. Institute is open from 8 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. THE CROWN TYPEWRITING CO., 126, Sowasji Patel Street, Opp. Hongkong Bank.
A R537

WANTED—LONDON CHAMBER COMMERCE SENIOR ACCOUNTANCY passed HINDU CASHIER. One with 3 years' practical experience of having written Gujarati Accounts or a G.D.A. preferred. Salary Rs. 60/- free quarters. Apply fully JIVADAYA KHATA, Ghatkopar.
A 538

WANTED—AGENTS throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED.—LOCAL AGENTS in Bombay for Hosiery and silk goods. Pay Rs. 50 plus T. A. Security Rs 100 essential. Purisan Regd., Ludhiana.
A R533.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort Bombay.
A

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

JUST OUT 8TH EDITION JUST OUT. —RATTI SASTRAM or Sexual knowledge English translation, coloured Pictures of males and females. Very highly spoken of by Indians and Europeans alike. Rs. 2/10/-. Ask for our catalogue please. S. S. BONA BROS., Ludhiana.
L R517

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

R. L. TRUST HOSTEL, Near Royal Opera House—Twelve more new College Students can be accommodated in the Hostel from 10th inst. Please apply at once to the Superintendent, R. L. Trust Hostel, Ranchhod Bhuvan, Girgaum, Bombay No. 4.
M 29470

APPLICATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS are invited from Cutchhi Memon students, prosecuting studies for degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Commerce, Engineering and Medicine. For application forms apply to the SECRETARY, Hajee Ismail Hajee Yousuf Ahmedabadi Scholarship Trust, No. 40, Zakaria Musjid, Bombay, (3)
R507.

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LOST, MISPLACED OR STOLEN.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that share certificate in respect of 38 preference shares in the name of Jeramdas Devji and Bai Kasturbai, wife of Jeramdas Devji of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., has been LOST, STOLEN or MISPLACED. All persons are warned against dealing with the same.

RAMNIKLAL M. HATHI,
Vakil for Jivandas Jeramdas son, hair and legal representative of Jeramdas Devji and Bai Kasturbai, deceased.

Picket Road, Kalbadevi.
Dated 31-10-27.
29468

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs MOOSAJI SHAIKH ESUFALLY MALLA, KADARBHOY SHAIKH ESUFALLY MALLA, HAMJABHAI SHAIKH ESUFALLY MALLA and HUSSEINBHOY SHEIKH ESUFALLY MALLA, the heirs and legal representatives of the late Shaikh Esufally Sulemanji Malla, of Bombay, Borah Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, possession, bequest, partnership or otherwise howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at the Junction of Shaikh Abdul Doctor Street, Mutton Street, and Gujjar Street, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 364 and New No. 7635, Old Survey No. 1349 and New Survey No. 4669 and Cadastral Survey No. 3571 (Bhuleshwar Division), and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7057 and Street Nos. 160-162-69 at 79, 149-151-153-155, Doctor, Mutton and Gujjar Streets, and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by Muccoond Gujjar Street, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property belonging to a Mosque, on or towards the East by the said Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street, and on or towards the West by Gollam Mohidin Subedar Street or Mutton Street.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1927.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29469

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 10th November, 1927, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mrs. Atya Begum F. Rehmen—Regarding the condition of the Municipal Urdu Primary Schools and the education given therein.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

2. Giving approval, subject to the Corporation's assent, to a sum of Rs 7,264-15-3 paid by the Gas Company to the Municipality in respect of the sale of a strip of land at Arthur Road, being refunded to the Company.

3. Recommending sanction to a duty allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem being granted to the Commissioner's Office Superintendent.

4. Recommending sanction to the deletion from Rule No. 3 of the Provident Fund Regulations of a clause providing that if an Officer or Servant is over 40 years of age the special sanction of the Standing Committee shall be obtained before he is permitted to subscribe

5. Recommending approval to the terms offered by the owner of a property for its acquisition in connection with the proposed Cross Road off DeLisle Road extension.

6. Recommending sanction to a provision of Rs. 25,000 being made each year in the Revenue Budget for the next three years to meet the cost of the work of repainting and plastering the inner face of the Tansa Dam.

7. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

8. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a Budget Transfer of Rs. 650-3-0 to meet the Municipal Workshops bill for providing electric installation in the extension of the Drainage Department.

9. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 43,533 to meet the Port Trust's claim for rebate on account of the upkeep and lighting of roads at the Cotton Depot at Mazagaon.

10. Recommending sanction to the scale of fees proposed to be charged for certificates issued at the King Edward Memorial Hospital being made applicable to all Municipal Hospitals.

11. Recommending approval to the terms offered by the owner of a property in respect of its acquisition in connection with the proposed roads between Dadar and Matunga and to the laying out of new streets in the locality.

12. Recommending approval to the laying out and making a public street in DeLisle Road Extension Scheme, etc.

13. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to hire two blocks of Improvement Trust Chawls at Foras Road for the accommodation of the labour staff.

14-16. Forwarding, for information, the Commissioner's letter (14) reporting the results of the verification of certain stores in charge of the Store-keeper; (15) submitting a report of the work done by the Test Audit Officer and (16) reporting on the question of giving some increment in pay to all seavenging Health and Drainage Department Mucadams with an intimation that the Committee agree with the Commissioner's views.

17. Recommending approval to the Commissioner's proposals regarding the advisability and feasibility of giving full maternity benefits to biggeri women working in the Conservancy Department subject to certain modifications.

18. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's sanction, the renewal of the lease of the Improvement Trust Chawl, Block No. 12 at Mazagaon upto 31st March 1929.

19. Recommending sanction to the estimates for the construction of certain pipe-sewers in the north of the Island.

20. Intimating that the Committee have referred to the Medical Relief Committee an application from the Chairman, National Medical College Council for financial help.

21-22. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (21) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (22) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

23. Regarding the question of the amalgamation and grouping together of a number of different schools recently done by the Committee in several places.

24. Letter from Messrs. M. I. Farooqui and A. R. Bhaiji—Reporting that they have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Secretary, Schools Committee.

25. Regarding the appointment of Local Committees in each ward for visiting Municipal Schools.

26. Submitting a report as to whether any clerk or peon of the Schools Committee's office had gone to Poona for office work.

27. Submitting a report as to whether in selecting School buildings and in regulating admission therein any distinction based on caste prejudices is made.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER

28. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

29. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

30. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

31. Requesting sanction to a piece of set-back land being leased to Mr. Shaikh Siddick Mahomed at his premises at the junction of Borah Cross Lane and Gun carriage Street.

32-35. Requesting sanction to the payment of gratuities not exceeding (32) Rs. 129-8-0 to the widow of a halalkhore in the Conservancy Branch, (33) Rs. 140 to the widow of an Ambulance Cooly in the Health Department, (34) Rs. 175 to a retired Mucadam in the Drainage Department and (35) Rs. 129-8-0 to a retired Halalkhore woman in the Conservancy Branch.

36. Forwarding a notification regarding the election of Mr. Vazirali Bandeali to be a Municipal Councillor.

37. Requesting sanction to a strip of Municipal land north of the Dhobiwada drying ground between Lower Parel and Mahaluxmi Stations being sold to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

38. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

39. Requesting sanction to a piece of set-back land at Kamathipura 1st Street being leased to Mr. Ebrahim Dawoodbhoy.

40. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the third quarter of 1927.

41. Forwarding copy of the reports of the Bombay Veterinary College, the Bombay City and Harbour Veterinary Department and the Civil Veterinary Department Presidency Proper and Sind.

42. Forwarding a report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory

43. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1926-27 with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

44-45. Regarding the appointment of a Committee to consider the question of (44) physical training of pupils in Primary and Secondary Schools and (45) the re-organization of Primary and Secondary School courses with a view to their co-ordination, etc., and the introduction of vocational and industrial training in those schools.

46. Forwarding copies of the report of the working of the Development Department.

47. Regarding the question of the proposed discontinuance of pension contributions to Government on behalf of certain Primary School Teachers.

48. Intimating that the Indian Cinematograph Committee will be glad to have the views of the Corporation and if necessary to examine a representative orally.

49. Regarding the payment of leave salary of Mr. M. I. Farooqui.

50. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding copies of the Annual Report of the Institute.

51. Letter from Mr. L. R. Tairsee—Resigning his seat on the Drainage Committee.

52. Letter from Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar—Resigning his seat on the Markets and Gardens Committee.

53. Letter from Dr. N. A. Purandare, Honorary Gynaecologist, K.E.M. Hospital—Forwarding resolutions passed at a meeting of the students of G. S. M. College congratulating the Dean of the College on his term of office being extended for three years.

54. Municipal Secretary's letter—Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees owing to their absence from those Committees' meetings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

55-56. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—(55) For expressing opinion that working time in Cotton Mills and other factories should be reduced to 48 hours per week and (56) For requesting Government to undertake legislation for granting complete autonomy to the Bombay Municipality.

57. From Mr. L. R. Tairsee—For communicating to Government the Corporation's protests against the proposed removal of the three Gymkhanas at the Kennedy Sea Face.

58. From Mr. S. K. Pupala, seconded by Mr. D. G Dalvi and other Councillors—To the same effect.

59. From Mr. S. K. Pupala, seconded by Mr. B. G. Pareikar—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the feasibility of providing free medical relief to poor School children.

60-61. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala:—For requesting the Commissioner (60) to place in the Councillors' room a list of all contracts and (61) to issue instructions to all the Municipal staff to be strict in exacting work from the contractors.

62. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For rescinding the resolution of the Corporation which lays down that a deposit of Rs 250 should be made by candidates for Municipal Elections.

63. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For obtaining a report from the Public Health Committee as to the ways and means to improve the insanitary housing condition of the labour population in the City.

64. From Mr. P. J. Marzban, seconded by Dr. S. P. Mehta:—For appointing Dr. M. N. Balsara to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee.

65. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For appointing Mr. Virchand P. Shah to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee.

66. From Mr. S. K. Pupala—For appointing Mr. G. K. Borade to be a member of the Drainage Committee.

67. From Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram seconded by Mr. M. M. Desai For appointing Mr. B. G. Horniman to be a member of the Public Health Committee.

68. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Revenue and General Purposes Committee as to the advisability of the Corporation exercising their option of purchasing the B. E. S. & T. undertaking in the year 1947.

69. From Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram—For communicating with the Commissioner of Police for removing women of low repute from Girgaum Branch Candy Road.

70. From Mr. R. K. Vaidva—For obtaining a report as to the feasibility of denotifying those houses in the Hornby Road Ballard Pier Scheme which are in a sound condition and which do not come within the roadway.

71. From Mr. L. R. Tairsee—For obtaining a report from the ex-representatives of the Corporation on the Excise Advisory Committee whether certain allegations made in a letter appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" are well or ill-founded.

72. From Dr. D. G. Dalvi—For requesting the Schools Committee not to proceed with the selection of their Secretary pending the disposal of the question of the change of his designation, etc.

73-74. From Dr. A. G. Merchant—(73) For requesting the representatives of the Corporation on the Advisory Committees of the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways to move in their respective Committees for the provision of stretchers, etc., at all important stations and (74) For requesting the Commissioner to ask the visitors and patients in different Municipal hospitals not to give any money to the staff without obtaining a receipt.

75-77. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—(75) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the nuisance caused by hawkers squatting in the centre of Bhuleshwar Road; (76) For expressing opinion that members of the Schools Committee who have already become the Chairmen of the Committee should not stand, for re-election when they retire and (77) For requesting the Commissioner of Police to consider the feasibility of having a single line of vehicular traffic in Shaikh Memon Street.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION:—

78. Regarding the preparation of plans and estimates and a specification of the Vaitarna Scheme for increasing the water supply to the City.

79. Regarding the payment of Messrs Braithwaite & Co.'s Bill for construction this ballast walls and supports at the abutments of Kasheli South Bridge.

80. Regarding the payment and receipt of certain fees in connection with the work at the Municipal Dispensary for Venereal Diseases.

81. Regarding the visit to Bombay of Sir Ronald Ross, Director-in-Chief of the Ross Institute for tropical diseases.

82. Regarding retrenchments effected in the Schools Committee's expenditure.

83. Regarding the question of granting three days' leave on full pay to all lady teachers under the Schools Committee on the occasion of their monthly ailments.

84. Regarding the advisability of making a representation to Government for the transfer of the control of the Aided Primary Schools entirely to the Schools Committee.

85. Regarding the revision of the salary of the post of the Superintendent of Accounts in the Schools Committee's Office.

86. Regarding the question of the scale of fees to be levied for the issue of licenses to hawkers, etc.

87. Regarding the question of levying a separte educational cess and of consolidating all Municipal taxes into one tax.

88. Regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to require a three-fourths majority for adopting a proposal for amending the Municipal Act.

89. Regarding the sub division of wards, redistribution of seats, etc.

90. Regarding the demolition of certain buildings in the Hornby Ballard Scheme.

91. Confirmation of proceedings of the Special Committees.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 1st November 1927.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works in the Construction of an Ovoid Sewer in Sydenham Road between Carnac Road and Janjikar Street and in a small portion near Nagdevi Cross Lane will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 10th day of November, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 per form to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices:
Bombay, 1st November, 1927.
29467

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:—

A lot of unclaimed articles such as gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparels, copper utensils, lamps, magnets, metal and silver watches, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned:—

1 case Pocket and Wrist Watch Glasses (191 gross).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"The World's News"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
'AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA
Bi-Weekly or Weekly
EDITION).

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AMUSEMENTS.

7 Reels.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PATJE CINEMA. ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

UNIVERSAL
PICTURE HOUSE
(CINEMA PRECIOUS) Lamington Road.
Presents During This Week
A Marvelous Mystery Tale
The MYSTERY CLUB
A story in which crime was fun!
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL
4 shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
NEXT SATURDAY
BEWARE OF WIDOWS
Starring Bewitching
LAURA LA PLANTE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
SHARDA FILM Co.'s PICTURE
Ratna Manjari
A Picture Worth Seeing.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily.
Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 p. m.
"ISLAND OF LOVE"
See the courageous son of a courageous father You are sure to forget the old story of Rustom and Sorab.
Also 2 Reels Comic.
NEXT SATURDAY
"OMAR THE TENTMAKER'
Omar Khayyam.

MAHARASHTRA NATAK MANDALI
will stage
TO-DAY at 9 P. M.
PUNYA PRABHAV
AT THE
Elphinstone Theatre,
GRANT ROAD.
Book your seats at the Theatre

FOR LOVERS OF INDIAN MUSIC
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
On account of Public Pressure
LAST! LAST!!
TWO CONCERTS
By well-known Indian Musician
SANGIT RATNA
ABDUL KARIM KHAN,
AT BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE TARDEO.
Saturday, 5th November, 1927 at 4 p.m.
Sunday 6th November, 1927 9 a.m.
PRICES: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1 AND ANNAS 8. (exclusive of Tax.)
Special Coach, per Seat Rs. 10.
Seats may be booked at the Theatre.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

MARKET PREPARING FOR BUREAU.

New York, Oct. 31.

The New York futures market opened firm at a rise of 19 points on better Liverpool cables and improved further 7 points on scattered covering. At 11 a.m. January option was quoted 20.63 which level proved to be the highest for the day as it attracted long liquidation in conjunction with hedge selling. Prices declined 43 points on these offerings when a rally of 6 points was recorded on little covering. The close was quiet at a decline of 6 to 14 points. Middling spot declined 10 points to 20.60 c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 14 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 14 points to 20.42 c.

Heavy rain is reported in Texas, which we do not believe, will do any damage to the crop as picking in this section is practically over. While the market is preparing to receive the Bureau report, we believe, prices will be governed in the next few days on private crop estimates, among which Messrs. A. Norden and Co.'s estimate is likely to throw more light on the size of the crop.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York under the 31st ultimo:—

January highest 20.63 (11 a.m.); lowest 20-20 (2-44 p.m.).

Long liquidation and hedge selling. Only small demand.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under the 31st ultimo as follows:—

"Trading market pending Bureau."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 31.

December	20.20—.09
January	20.26—.11
March	20.44—.06
May	20.59—.06
July	20.45—.14
Middling Spot	20.60—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 31.

January	20.45—.18
March	20.57—.14
Middling Spot	20.42—.14

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 31.

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.:— (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
January	20.62
March	20.78
May	20.92
NEW YORK NOON CALL—	
January	20.52
March	20.69
May	20.84
NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—	
January	20.87
March	20.98
May	20.96

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 31.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	86,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	21,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	31,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

E. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 31-10-27, 3,664,000; 1926-27 4,812,000. 1927-28

Receipts yesterday 31-10-27, 86,000; 1926-27, 100,000. 1927-28,

Exports to date 31-10-27, 2,032,000; 1926-27, 2,625,000. 1927-28,

Stock at Ports 28-10-27, 2,286,000; 1926-27, 2,382,000. 1927-28,

Stock Interior Towns 31-10-27, 1,097,000; 1926-27, 1,162,000. 1927-28,

Stock at Liverpool 28-10-27, 1,019,000; 1926-27, 8,19,000. 1927-28, a

Visible Supply 28-10-27, 5,323,000; 1926-27, 5,089,000. 1927-28,

Quantity in Sight 28-10-27, 5,756,000; 1926-27 6,652,000. 1927-28,

COFFEE.

New York, Oct. 31.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 15.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 31.

Demand Bills	486.56

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 31.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

	London, Oct. 31. £
Copper English best Selected	62-3/8
Copper Braziers	70-1/2
Yellow Metal	63
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	22-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-5/8
Tin English Ingots	261-1/4

LIVERPOOL.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER INDUCES LARGE BUYING.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

The Liverpool futures market opened firm at a rise of 19 points against an expectation of 10 points on reports of rains in Oklahoma and Fort Smith District. There was a large buying movement on report of rains in Texas and the market ruled very steady. The close was firm at a rise of 22 to 24 points. Middling Americans improved 18 points to 11.59d. per lb. Spot sales were 7,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures improved 21 to 22 points, but Egyptian futures had a quiet session with a fall of 5 to 7 points.

The Liverpool market is due to open 17 points lower on Tuesday.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated the 31st ultimo:—

8-55 a.m.—Light rains in Oklahoma and Fort Smith District.

8-55 p.m.—Large buying. Heavy rains in Texas.

Hornby:—Heavy Wall-Street selling. Messrs. Clement Curtis estimates 12,660,000 bales (against 13,089,000 bales).

Nov. 1.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable dated 31st October (10-35 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends:—

"Our best advice still bullish. Spot situation very firm."

Takings of World's Spinners' American Cotton:—

Week ending 22-10-27 428,000 bales.
Week ending 29-10-27 468,000 bales.
Exports this season 1,965,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Bales.
Total in Sight	5,756,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	464,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	106,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	5,323,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	351,000
Total Sales	39,960
East Indian Cotton Sales	200
East Indian Cotton Stock	13,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	1,300
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	800
East Indian Cotton Imports	2,000
American Cotton Afloat	90,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	17,000
Total Afloat	170,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	468,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

November	11.11 plus .28
December	11.06 plus .25
January	11.05 plus .24
February	11.00 plus .24
March	11.00 plus .24
April	10.96 plus .24
May	10.97 plus .24
June	10.90 plus .23
July	10.87 plus .23
August	10.74 plus .25
September	10.61 plus .22
October	10.50 plus .22
Middling Spot	11.59 plus .18

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Scinde Good	8.60 plus .15
Scinde Fully Good	8.80 plus .15
Scinde Fine	9.00 plus .15
Bengal Good	8.60 plus .15
Bengal Fully Good	8.80 plus .15
Bengal Fine	9.00 plus .15
Oomra Good	9.15 plus .15
Oomra Fully Good	9.40 plus .15
Oomra Fine	9.65 plus .15
Broach Good	9.65 plus .15
Broach Fully Good	9.95 plus .15
Broach Fine	10.25 plus .15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

November	18.27—.07
December	18.37—.07
January	18.51—.05
February	18.51—.05
March	18.59—.03
April	18.59—.03
May	18.58 pl. .07
June	18.53—.03
July	18.45—.04
August	18.45—.04
September	18.45—.04
October	18.45—.04
Sakellaridis. F.G.F Spot	18.90 pl. 10

SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 31.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. spot Sellers 15-1/8.

BOMBAY.

SPECULATIVE BUYING FOLLOWED BY REALIZING.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Following a small decline of 11 points in New York futures, the local forward market opened at Rs. 393-8 for Broach A. M. delivery and improved to Rs. 396 on commission house buying. At this level there was some profit taking and prices declined to Rs. 394-8 when renewed speculative buying hardened prices which were quoted at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A. M. 393-8, 397, 393-8 396.
Oomra D J 362-8, 364 362-8, 364.
Bengal D J 326, 326, 326, 328.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 8 points lower and later cables showed easier. Locally, the market opened at Rs. 395 for Broach A. M. delivery and ruled quiet on withdrawal of Bull support. The prices at 6-30 were quoted as under:—

Broach A. M. 395, 395-8, 394, 394-4.
Oomra D. J. 363, 363, 362, 362.
Bengal D. J. 327, 327, 326 326.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

November	234.90
February	244.80
May	247.10

Messrs. Bruel and Co. 1st November:—In the Bazaar there appears to be a general feeling in favour of higher prices, but we cannot share this view. The crop is so far only moving in small quantities, but even so arrivals are difficult to sell and we can see no indications of any Trade demand.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

100	Hindustan Mill Viramgaon
100	Hindustan Kasgang 341
100	Volkart Bros. Daruha 378
100	Ralli Bros. Bijapur 365
100	Ralli Bros. Kalol 356
100	N. Fatehalli Shegaon 366
100	Jetha Devji and Co. Yeotmal 382
100	G. V. Lanke Jaipur 290

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bengal	328 D J
Broach	397 A. M.
Umra	365 D J

SPOT RATES.

Bengal, 349, 343, 336.
Sindh-American 347, 341, 334.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, November 1st.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	5	664	1797
Central India		7307	62 3
Barsi and Nagar		1255	440
Hyderabad-Gaorani		606	110
Berar	670	6003	1699
Central Provinces	23	2880	616
Total Comras	698	18718	10935
Dholera	254	12914	2519
N.W. Provinces	827	10643	2442
Rajputana	5	5483	5493
Sind-Punjab	104	5211	2920
Broach		2345	77
Coompta & Dharwar		2339	5523
Western-Northerns		2636	6761
Coccanada			202
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6013	4047
Persian		1855	1879
American	384	18472	16120
Egyptian and African		4288	12608
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	2		
Total	1888	90 949	70,521

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 27th Oct.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1110	63766	49287
Japan & China	100	19506	14202
Coast Ports	318	4692	2072
Up-country by Rail		13,097	17201
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		1232	20
Total	1708	139653	72963

TRANS-ATLANTIC SERVICE

COTTON MARKETS NEWS

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Miss Liverpool:—(On the 'phone) Hullo, New York, how you? I am firm on heavy Bombay buying on scientific forecasts; what should I do, madam?

Madam New York:—(In heavy tones) Good evening, Miss. I am down with hedge selling; still, I expect an increase up to 21 cents this week. Safety first, Miss. Don't mind Bombay.

BULLION MARKET

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS ASSOCIATION LTD.

GOLD.

Bombay, October, 1927.

Ready	21-7-6
Kartika	21-7-0
Margashirsha	21-7-0

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, October, 1927.

Ready	59-6-0
London-Ready	26-1-0
Forward	26-1-0
London-Shanghai:—	
Opening	2 6 15-16
Closing	2-7

Kartika opening 59; Highest 59-5; Lowest 59-; Closing 59-5.

Margashirsha 59-1; Highest 59-6; Lowest 59-1; Closing 59-6.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1/6 7|32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960
Bank's buying D D 945
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 127 3|4
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P 124 1-4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 135 3-4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 173
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1|4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 274 1-4
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11 1|2
London—Silver per oz. Ready 26-1
London—Silver per oz. Forward 26-1
Tone of Silver—Quiet. China bought, India bought to cover sales. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.
American Cross Rate dols. 4.87
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.08.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

3 months 4 11-32 per cent.
6 months 4 7-16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
1 month 2 1-2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4 1-2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 31st ultimo.

Wheat	2,108 cwts.
Linseed	1,505 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	23 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	780 cwts.
Poppyseed	9 cwts.
Groundnuts	21,213 cwts.
Castorseed	3,030 cwts.
Rice	2,813 cwts.
Myrabollams	863 cwts.
Cottonseed	5,751 cwts.
Gram	1,037 cwts.
Joowar	101 cwts.
Barley	263 cwts.
Bajree	37 cwts.
Coal	2,237 tons

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Castorseeds delivery May opening Rs. 49-13; Highest Rs. 50-10; Lowest Rs. 49-12; Closing Rs. 49-13.

Cottonseeds delivery January opening Rs. 4-4-9; Closing 4-4-9.

Groundnut Seeds delivery February opening 56-9; Lowest Rs. 56-4; Closing 56-2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 31.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	120-1/2
P & O. Banking Corporation	10-1/2
National Bank	50
Eastern Bank	6-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	85-7/8
Conversion Loan	75-1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	102-7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	60-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	70-3/4
Consols	55-1/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	100-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93-5/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 31.

Silver:—Market quiet but steady.

Spot	26-1/16
Forward	26-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 31.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4|4|11-1|4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 31.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb:—
Jan|Feb. shipment sellers 49|9
Barletta Russo per 62-1/2 lb:—
Jan|Feb. shipment sellers 49|3.
Wheat South Australian:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers 5|6
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
Nov. shipment value (Parcels) 51.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 31.

Linseed Oil Naked London ewt.—
Nov|Dec. delivery sellers 29|4-1|2.
Linseed Oil Naked London, ewt.
Jan|April delivery sellers 29|9.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton: Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	13 12 0
Epsom Salt	3 8 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	10 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 12 0
Maize Starch, Continental	11 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	17 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 2 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32-4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	32 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkek Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9 2 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 2 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 8 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8-10-0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8-10-0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8-4-0
Bichromate of Potash	
Small Pkg.	30 12 0
Soda Ash	6 12 0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	25 4 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small pkg.	33 8 0
Litharge Flake Small pkg. (French)	27 8 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 0
Antimony Salt	0-5-10
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 2
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0
Acetic Acid	0 7 9
Formal-de-hyde	0 6 3

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 31.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers £8-5-0.
Castorseed Bombay:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers £18-5-0.
Rapeseed Toria Ton:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers £19-7-6.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)
MUKTSAR, (Punjab), Oct. 30.
DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.
Wheat Maghar 4-6-0.
Wheat Har 4-6-6 strong
Gram Jeth 3-9-0.
D Cottonseed Maghar 3-4-0.
D Cottonseed Poh 3-4-6 strong.
D Cottonseed Phagan 3-6-6.
READY.
Wheat 4-4 to 4-12.
Gram 3-14 to 4-3
Desi Cottonseed 3-3.
Kuppas 12-12 to 13-8.
Cotton 31-8.
Rapeseed 7-12 to 8-4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 31.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.40-1|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.08-3|4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.94
T.T. Madrid on London	unquoted
T.T. Milan on London	89.15
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	unquoted
T.T. London on Prague	164.31

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 31.

Linseed Calcutta ton:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers £17-0-0
Linseed Calcutta ton:—
Nov|Dec. shipment sellers £17-0-0
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Jan|Feb. shipment Hull paid £14-17-6.
Linseed Bombay ton:—
Oct|Nov. shipment nominal £17-15-0.

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ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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(Artists Best Work)

KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE.

TIME: 4-30, 6-45, 9 and 11-15 P. M.

Written by Shriyut CHAMPSEY UDESHI, Editor, "NAVCHETANA," Calcutta.

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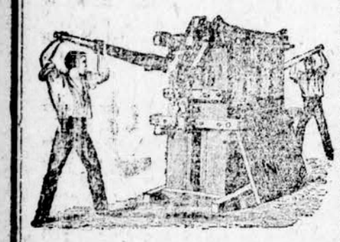

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES STEADY.

CEMENT SHARES FIRM

MILL SHARES. Bombay, Nov. 1.

Cotton mill shares ruled steady on bull support. Century and New Great were in keen demand which showed some rise over previous close. There was a fairly good turn over of business. The general senti-ment is becoming bullish and shorts are feeling uncomfortable. The undertone is fairly steady and with development of any favourable circumstance, will harden prices.

TATA IRON SHARES.

With the recent revival of bulls activity, these are displaying a fairly good undertone. To-day fluctuations were narrow and prices ruled steady. It appears dangerous to keep any short sales in these shares at present level and prefer buying in easier markets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section Cement shares continue very firm. Bundi shares were firm with active demand. Indian Cements are also in good demand and remained strong. British Burmah Petrol shares ruled firm with good enquiry. Hydros and Bombay Burmahs were steady.

SECURITIES.

The Securities market ruled steady with a slightly improved demand.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 81
Barod (100-50) 14 p.c. 92.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50 2 p.c. 54
Central (5) 9 p.c. 27|8.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 83.
Imperial (100) 1,442-8
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 555.
Union (5) Rs. 3|13.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 34-8
Central India Mining (10) 26
India Cement (250) 208-12
Katni Cement (250) (O) 186-4
Katni Cement (40) (D) 645
Punjab Cement (D) 9/12.
Punjab Cement (P) 14-12.
Shivrajur (10) 50.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 898|12.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 104
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 94-8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-8.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77-8
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107 xd.
Sind Light (100) 1|2 p.c. 14|8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1-2 p.c. 705
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 92.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93
Andhra Valley (O) (1000) 7 p.c. 837-8
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 5-1|2 p.c. 138|12. xd.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 69/8.
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (100) 1,088-12
Tata Power P. (1,000) 535
Tata Power O (1,000) 850
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1115.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 545.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 865.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 612/8
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25 560.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 412/8.
Apollo (30) nil 6.
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg (200) 25, 95, 995.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 95, 988|12.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 12/8 548
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-425.
Century (100) 488-12
Crescent (100) 207-8
Colaba Mills 133|2.
Dawn (250) 80, 705.
David (100) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paidy Rs. 0-14-0
Edward Sassoon (100) nil, 123|12.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 965
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 33.
Elphinstone (100) nil 18.
Gokak Mills 133-12
Indore Mawan (100) 366-4
Indian Dying and Bleach Pg (100) 71 262/8
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 50.
Kasturchand (500) 28/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 266-4
Lux Cotton (1000) 6,650.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil 116-4
Maneckji Petit (1000) 1,772-8
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50 2020
New Great Mills 330
Pabaney Mill 200 283-12
Pearl Mill 250 597 8
173 Simplex 73, 176-4
526-4 Swadeshi 15
726-4 Burma 20, 22, 23, 25, 23.
108-4 Hydro 66, 65, 67, 1088-12
138-12 Tram 38-2, 37 X.D.
206 4 Diff 81, 83, 81, 211-4
56-12 Ord. 57-12
3 1-2 p.c. 76-5
1945|55 107|4.
Phoenix (100) 422-8
Simplex (100) 176-4
Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1|2 77-8.
Sholapur (10000) 200, 8225.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10 526
Swan Mills (100) 16, 152-8.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 39
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 90, 3050.
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 308-12
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 726 4
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X.D. 272|8.
Bombay Steam O. (250) p.c. 201-4
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 230 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 45-10
British Burma Petroleum 5-10
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 8/12.
Empire of India Life (500-100 1950.
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 160.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 360.

(Continued in Column 4.)

New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs. 18-8
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance 200-100 (Pd.) p.c. 2,500
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 45 645.
Scindia Steam (15) 16|8.
Tata 1st Preference 134 xd. 133.
Tata Constructions (30) 4. 55|8.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 85-8
Tata Iron (O) (75) 57-8
Tata Iron Def (80) 211-4
Telephone Co. (5) 41.

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SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 1.

3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76|4|6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107|4
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104|10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107|3.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.

Forward Rates.—17th November Sett. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper 76|3|6, 1945/55 Rs. 107|3, 4 per cent. Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94/4.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing Price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady by evidencing a drop of about a Pence per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14-4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9-1 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Querimba Sh. 13-6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Begum Sh. 13-6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Risaldar Sh. 13-6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment September Sh. 13-6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October Sh. 13-6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Sh. 13-9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 9-8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Jamnagar C. I. F.:—Nov.-Dec. Sh. 13-10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 9 9 1-2 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14-6 per cwt.
Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14-2 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady but quiet.

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The Special Adviser,
C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."
Replies to enquiries will be published in the commercial columns of "The Chronicle."

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 31.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
Nov.|Dec. per cwt. 14.
Jan|March per cwt. 14|1-1|2.
C and F Bombay:—
Nov|Dec. per cwt. 14|1-3|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Nov.|Dec. per cwt. 14|2-1|2.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 4.

P. & O. mail s.s. "Kanchi" with English Mails due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 5.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Members of "Saraswati Sangita Sabha" will stage "Usha Parinayam" in Tamil at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Pherozsha Mehta Day Public Meeting. Sir C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), lectures by Messrs. Maneckji K. Patel and Jamnadas M. Mehta M. L. A., music by Messrs. Hermes, Bhesania and Kapadia. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE

DEATH.

Mrs. Rukhmaniben, wife of Mr. Balvantrao Keshavram Desai, Advocate, died, at Bulsar, at 3-0 p.m. on Tuesday leaving behind two daughters, one son and a large family to mourn her loss.

"USHA PARINAYAM."

The members of the "Saraswati Sangita Sabha" will stage "Usha Parinayam" in Tamil, at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. "North Pacific" arrived at Suez on the evening of the 27th October.

The Clan Line s.s. "Clan Halizones" arrived at Suez on the morning of the 30th October.

The Clan Line s.s. "Clan Macbean" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta in the evening of the 30th October.

The Clan Line s.s. "Clan Skene" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the evening of the 29th October.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 noon on Wednesday, the 9th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 31st October 1927 to 6 a.m. of 1st November 1927:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 56. Total Mortality this day last year was 67.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday the 4th instant, at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

SHRI GOGHARI VISA SHRIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY.

Total number of Jain Patients treated during October 1927 at the above Dispensary, were 640; out of which 394 were males 90 were females; and 156 were children.

THE BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

An Ordinary Meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association will be held in the Library Room on 1st Floor of the Royal Institute of Science (entrance from Mayo Road) on Thursday, the 3rd instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Shams-u'-Olma Dr. Jivanji J. Mody, C I E BA.; Ph.D. will read a paper on "Symbolism in Iranian Architecture." Members and all interested are cordially invited to attend.

PHEROZSHA MEHTA DAY.

Under the auspices of the Mazdayasn Mandal, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday, 5th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to celebrate the anniversary of the death of the late Sir Pherozsha Mehta. Mr. Maneckji K Patel, will deliver a lecture on:—"Life of Sir Pherozsha Mehta, with special reference to the popular misapprehension regarding his relations with Lokmanya Tilak." Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta M. L. A. will also address the meeting. Messrs. Hermes Rusi Bhesania and Pheroz Kapadia will recite music. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside. All are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

SION DACOITY

FOUR SUSPECTS ARRESTED

The Bombay Police have arrested four Pathans, Noor Mahomed Sayed Mahomed, Minkinsha Abdulla, Akram Abdul Gafoor and Navasha Aladinkhan in connection with the dacoity that took place at Sion on the night of October 24 Inspector Dyer placed them before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday on a remand application and the suspect were ordered to be remanded into police custody till November 14.

THEFT OF A DIAMOND RING

A theft of a diamond ring valued at Rs. 1,150 is reported to have occurred in a flat on the ground floor of Sakina Building, Carmichael Road, Bombay, occupied by E. J. C. Herring, Genrl Manager, Jost's Engineering Co. on Sunday Mrs. Herring placed the ring which was studded with five diamonds on a wash-hand basin in the evening and when she looked for it in the night it was missing. The police are investigating the matter.

FIRE IN A CRACKER SHOP

Last night at 8-15 p.m. a fire took place in Kika Street in the shop of Ebrahim Essofally which was full of crackers etc. As the adjoining shops were full of Varnish, Paint, Oil and other inflammable articles there was reason for anxiety. Fortunately, fire engines from Bhuleshwar, Baboola Tank and Princess Street arrived in time and the fire was extinguished.

YOUNG HINDU LADY DIES OF BURNS

At about 2 p.m. yesterday one Champabai, wife of Motilal Meghji aged about 15 years, was preparing tea on a primus stove in her room on the third floor of Ravji Devraj building situated at Chich Bunder. Hearing her cries her mother-in-law who was on the second floor ran up and she found Champabai burnt all over the body. Champabai had been removed to G. T. Hospital but after reaching there she succumbed to the injuries very soon.

SILVER MARKET OPENED AGAIN

DISPUTE AMICABLY SETTLED

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 1.

The dispute in the Silver Market regarding brokerage has now been settled by the earnest exertions of Messrs. Ramkishandas Khattry and Mr W. T. Halai who used all their influence. Mr Rameshwardas Birla, the Chairman and Sheth Lakshmandas Dargha and Sheth Bomanji of Messrs. Merwanji and Sons having exerted their influence, a very satisfactory solution of the matter has been now arrived at. Amongst others the following leading firms having expressed their desire to pay brokerage at the rate of Annas 14 per bar, larger number of transactions were put through with them.

Messrs. Birla Brothers, Ramkishan Damani, Bhikhanchanda Balkishan, Kedarmal Hamalrao, Sakarchand Damodar, Kakaldas Jumakhram, Himatlal Hemchand, Bonia Chetan, Narandas Qidan, Ramsukh Karmdas, Govindram Narandas, Magniram Hemraj Kasturchand Dunamchand, M. A. Gandhi.

SHREE RASHTRIYA SHALA BOMBAY

BHARAT NIGHT SCHOOL

The second term commences from to-day the 2nd instant, Wednesday.

New-comers need waste no time. For particulars see the Principal (Princess Street, Bombay 2).

DIVALI CRACKERS' FATALITY

JOURNALIST'S HOUSE BURGLED

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 28.

Two fatalities from burns received by the explosion of fireworks are reported from Poona City. A Hindu boy aged 6 years, it is stated, while looking on at the firing of rockets, was struck under the chin by one which took an erratic course. He was extensively burnt about the face and body and expired from the effects the same night in hospital. In the other case a Hindu girl, three years of age, was admitted to the Sassoon Hospital on Wednesday suffering from the effects of burns received from the explosion of crackers. She died next day.

JOURNALIST'S HOUSE BURGLED.

A rather strange case of robbery has been reported to the police On Thursday, evening about 4-15 a.m. it appears a Mahar servant in the employ of Mr. H. G. Franks, a journalist living at No. 19 Koregaon Park, Poona, was sitting on the verandah of the bungalow during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Franks, when two men dressed like Goanese rode up on bicycles. They asked if the man's master was in and on being told he was not one of them caught hold of him. The other using a duster the servant carried tied it round his mouth. They next took the complainant to an adjoining room and tied him to a bedpost. While one of the robbers stood over the servant with a knife the other opened all the drawers and cupboards and took away cash and currency notes amounting to Rs. 132. A little later a sweeper woman gave the alarm to the neighbours one of whom Mr. Black, the jockey, came over and released the servant. Mr. Franks it is stated is away up country while his wife was out shopping at the time.

MATTER FOR SINCEREST GRATIFICATION

UNITY CONFERENCE DECISION

MR. S. S. IYENGAR'S GRATIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Reviewing the labours of the Unity Conference and the A. I. C. C. which have just concluded their sittings in Calcutta Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Congress in an interview with the Associated Press said:—

"It is a matter for sincerest gratification that without the slightest aid from Government, Hindus and Mahomedans who met at Calcutta and who, I know, represent the whole schools of thought all over India amongst Hindus and Mahomedans have agreed to the formula of Hindu-Muslim goodwill and entente based upon far-reaching principles which, therefore, make the formula one of lasting value. I honestly congratulate the members of the Committee who contributed to this result on their exertions. The formula is one of freedom with restrictions dictated by public order, morality and in one instance subject to public health.

EXISTING RIGHTS AND USAGES.

Till now the so-called existing rights and usages, based more upon dominance of one community over the other as places vary, were the basis upon which the discussions proceeded. As I explained to the public meeting at Calcutta, the existing rights and usages have themselves been a fruitful source of communal feuds and did not produce a stable peace. Government was powerless to enforce the existing rights and usages, whatever they were, and Magisterial orders based upon the likelihood of breaches of peace and riots either to enforce or prevent the enjoyment of rights negatived any peaceful enjoyment of their so-called existing rights by the two communities. Communal organisations, as was inevitable, could not bring about settlement. It fell to the Congress to devise a new plan and the Congress proceeded to do it and what ought to be the fundamental law where diverse religious communities exist put forward a new principle the principle of freedom for each community, of mutual respect and the principle that the future Swaraj state should not be based upon the religion of one community or other in any province which would have meant dominance of the majority of a religious community in a particular province.

UNITY IN INDIAN STATES.

Indian States have furnished to the Congress an example of how where British Law and order do not prevail, communal harmony is more easily obtained and maintained. The formula adopted by the Unity Conference which, with some necessary modifications, has been approved by the A. I. C. C. at Calcutta is the one which, I can assure everyone, has been honestly and impartially arrived at as far as human justice can by scrupulously avoiding any bias, religious or social, legitimate or illegitimate, and without any trace of weakness or surrender towards one community or anothers.

I would therefore strongly advise all those who want a fair settlement of the questions between Hindus and Muslims to accept it and to educate the two communities to accept it. The temptation to criticise any constructive proposal is in every one of us; but I would implore friends to look at the proposal and merely to point to any real defects. This formula has been adopted not only or wholly with a view to Swaraj, but mainly with a view to bring better understanding between the two communities.

POLICY OF DRIFT UNWISE.

Whether the two communities want Swaraj or not, if each community wants communal prosperity it is necessary that they should live in amity. The terrible experience we have had from the year 1923 of these communal riots shows that the policy of drift on the part of Government and of the Congress and the country was most unwise. I have no doubt that a majority of the two communities are anxious for a settlement. An arrangement like the one suggested cannot, of course, satisfy the extremists of both the communities, and naturally, there will be some theoretical people to object to it. But as practical men, the members of the Conference met at Calcutta and have adopted this proposal. I am so glad that Bengal has had the honour of laying the foundations of a lasting unity. I have no doubt the friends from all the provinces will realise that the decisions arrived at have been arrived at after most anxious consideration without the slightest haste, and with the full knowledge of the conditions in several provinces. An All-India solution is the only feasible solution and it is the insistence upon local and provincial customs that has been responsible for a good deal of history of this question. Hindus will hereafter be able to take their processions and play music at all times in front of Mosques subject only to minimum safeguards. Muslims will be at liberty to sacrifice cows if they wish to do so subject only to minimum safeguards. On the basis I expect each community will pay respect to the other, and by that means will be at liberty to exercise its own religious and social practices unhampered by religious obligations or views of other communities.

AN APPEAL TO DISSENTIENTS.

I am delighted that immediately after the Unity Conference, the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, under the presidency of Sir Mahomed Shafi, has approved, and Bengal has accepted these proposals enthusiastically and with a sense of great relief from the existing tension, as the faces of the vast audience at the Shradhananda Park on Saturday evening showed. I rejoice over the decision arrived at, but I do so in a spirit of humility. My confidence is not unmixed with doubts, due to the fact that perhaps some able and conscientious friends may not altogether see eye to eye with us on this question. I only trust that further reflection will enable them to treat this as an experiment which must be made if it has so far been made, the best chance of bringing about the long-needed peace. I would beseech those for and those against to avoid a polemical of personal note as the Congress must be given a chance of educating the country to accept these proposals. They will come up for confirmation before the next Congress.—A. P.

WHY GANDHI WAS NOT INVITED.

MR RANGASWAMI IYENGAR INTERVIEWED

Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyengar said, they met at Calcutta in an atmosphere of difference owing to the non-attendance of some prominent Hindus, like Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai and Dr. Moonje but he was glad to say that the Bengalee contribution towards a satisfactory settlement of the communal problem was gratifying. Nobody claimed that Hindu-Moslem unity had been achieved but it was certainly not too much to claim that an important step, had been taken that direction and success or otherwise depended entirely upon the earnestness with which leaders of both the communities popularised the resolutions of the Conference, which with minor modifications has been adopted by the A. I. C. C.

Questioned about the report that Mr. Gandhi had not been invited to attend the Unity Conference, Mr. Aiyengar said that the Congress Working Committee invited Hindu and Mahomedan leaders for the Conference. Mr. Gandhi is a member of the Working Committee and notice of the proposed conference was also sent to him as Member of Working Committee. There was, therefore, no room for any question to arise concerning an invitation to Mr. Gandhi to attend Conference.—A. P.

Test Audit Officer and (16) reporting

"MOTHER INDIA"

SIR MANMOHUNDAS NAILS A LIE TO THE COUNTER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was just reading "Mother India" by Miss Katherine Mayo. I find that along with several falsehoods and untruths which are to be found in this book there is one reference to me which also, I may say, is a lie. In the beginning she has committed a mistake with regard to my father's name which is not Bamji but Ramji. Secondly, the meeting in Mulji Jetha Market to which she makes a reference was not held in 5th January 1926 but much earlier, about the beginning of June 1925. She writes that "a mass meeting of Hindus was held in Bombay to protest against Mr. Gandhi's heresy in attacking untouchability." The meeting was not held with this view at all but merely to protest against certain expressions used by Mahatmaji with regard to Hindu Acharyas and Hindu religion. Then she writes that the presiding officer, that is myself, explained that "untouchability rests on a place with segregation of persons afflicted with contagious diseases." This also is not true at all. What was observed at the meeting will be made clear if I may be allowed to quote here a small paragraph from a letter I addressed to you on the 9th June 1925:—

"Those of us who do not hold the same views with regard to untouchability as Mahatmaji are not at all opposed to the uplift of these classes. On the contrary we are as keen as Mr. Natarajan and his friends to provide them with education and other amenities of life and to raise their position and social status. I was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council for three periods i.e., nine years and of the Indian Legislative Assembly for three years. During this long period questions of social legislation must have one more occasions than one cropped up, and I shall be obliged to Mr. Natarajan if he will point out any occasion when I took up my stand against any Harijan measure."

A section of the Hindu community does not see eye to eye with Mahatmaji with reference to the question of untouchability. At the same time they do not forget the eminent services of Mahatmaji to this country nor do they express opposition to the general question of the uplift of the depressed classes."

Again, she writes that the meeting closed after appointing a Committee specially to undermine Mr. Gandhi's propaganda. Here also she is wrong, for no such step was taken by the meeting.

It will be thus clear to you how Miss Mayo has made her statements regardless of all facts and indifferent to the only canon by which a historian must be guided, viz: the canon of truth.—Yours, etc.,

MANMOHUNDAS RAMJI.

Bombay, Nov. 1

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

SARWAT PASHA INTERVIEWS SIR A CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Sarwat Pasha the Egyptian Premier who arrived in London last night from Brussels where he had been in attendance on King Fuad during his official visit to the King of the Belgians, visited Sir Austen Chamberlain at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

He has returned to London in order to resume the informal conversations with the British Foreign Secretary regarding Anglo-Egyptian relations which were begun when he accompanied King Fuad to London last July. Sarwat Pasha is staying at the Egyptian legation.—B. O. W.

A NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY

SIR ALFRED MOND TO MAKE A STATEMENT SHORTLY

LONDON, Oct. 31.

A statement is to be made on Thursday by Sir Alfred Mond, chairman of the Imperial Chemical Industries concerning a new medical discovery. This is understood to be a new form of antiseptic which in the opinion of Sir Alfred and those associated with him including many medical men, destined to revolutionise the use and scope of antiseptics in surgery. Striking results, it is said, have been obtained by its direct injection into the bloodstream—B. O. W.

WHY MARRIAGES ARE FAILURES.

STARTLING THEORIES BY A HARLEY-STREET DOCTOR

"Only one marriage in four may be judged as even tolerably successful, and a very much smaller proportion can fairly be considered as really happy."

This is one of many challenged statements in a book entitled "Hymen," by Dr. Norma Haire, the well-known Harley-street doctor. It is one of the "To-day and To-morrow" series, published by Kegan Paul.

An effort is being made to raise a storm with a view to forcing, if possible, its withdrawal.

"Those who are attacking it argue that Dr. Haire advocates polygamy and trial marriages and that some of the statements contained in the book are out of harmony with the moral aspirations of the majority of people in his country.

The publishers are aware of the headset made against the book, but point out that no responsible persons have taken any action.

"Who know what is behind it all," said Mr. W. S. Stalybridge, one of the managers of the publishing firm, to a "Daily Herald" representative.

"It is a great personal jealousy. We had to face the same sort of thing when we published Mr. Bertrand Russell's book "Hypatia" some time ago. We dared them then to take action.

"We stand by the book. It says much that needed saying at the present time."

"It points out dangers ahead. It does not advocate."

"It deals with facts dispassionately and purely theoretically.

"All we ask is that readers should judge it for themselves."

Dr. Haire informed "The Daily Herald" that, owing to the B.M.A. decree regarding communications to the Press by their members, he preferred to say nothing.—("The Daily Herald.")

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Iraq negotiations are proceeding smoothly, but it is expected they will not conclude immediately. The English and Iraq delegations are conferring again at the Colonial Office this afternoon. Probably King Feisul and Jafar Pasha will go to Baghdad in a fortnight.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Angora.—Mustapha Kemal Pasha has been unanimously re-elected President of the Turkish Republic.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 1.

Mr. Mukundlal, in the U. P. Legislative Council (Swarajist) moved a resolution urging U. P. Government to remove the sex disqualification debarring women from election and nomination to the United Provinces Legislative Council. The resolution was adopted unanimously. Government members remaining neutral.—A. P.

MADRAS, Nov. 1

The police placed to-day three persons before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for trial in connection with the Neills statue Satyagraha. Two of these were sentenced to three, and one and half months' rigorous imprisonment respectively and the third who pleaded for mercy was released on probation for six months.—A. P.

MADRAS, Nov. 1

It has been raining heavily since last night without any break. In six hours nearly two inches of rain fell. Winds the velocity of which has been officially estimated at over forty-eight miles per hour are reported to be blowing in the Bay of Bengal. One steamer "Mashobra" bound for London carrying passengers from Calcutta has been unable to load or unload cargo since yesterday. An officer of the boat interviewed by the Associated Press stated that he could not give the definite date of her sailing from Madras. The steamer would not sail unless the weather cleared.—A. P.

MACHINES TO REPLACE DOCTORS.

PSYCHIC PHENOMENA THEORY

Is the family docter doomed and soon to be replaced by a machine?

It is Dr. L. M. Mirahorian, President of the Rumanian Society for Physical Research who, in his paper read at the Psychical Research Congress here, suggests this startling possibility, says the Special Correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" under date Paris, Sept. 25.

He argues that the human body is a reservoir of radio-activity, and that all "the ills the flesh is heir to" can be ascertained and measured mechanically.

Scientists already have instruments for registering and measuring heart beats and the brain's vibrations, and Dr. Mirahorian believes that progress in this sphere will eventually result in the perfecting of an electrical apparatus by which a diagnosis of the condition of each organ of the human body can be made.

Then, by comparing the reaction of a healthy organ with that of a diseased one, the extent of the trouble will be measured.

Dr. Mirahorian is already working on a system by which (if it be successful) all ailments would be diagnosed and measured so that medical consultation would become unnecessary.

As a great proportion of cases never go beyond the stage of consultation, the realisation of Dr. Mirahorian's ideas will leave physicians in an Othello-like position with most of their occupation gone.

Eventually it is presumed doctors will agree regarding the cures of every ailment, so that the diagnosing machine, having been "consulted," will indicate the proper treatment just as a cash register shows our change.

Baron von Schrenck-Notzing, of Munich, was another psychic expert who amazed the Congress.

He told the story of a young schoolmaster named Karl Weber.

Herr Weber did not believe in psychic phenomena, but he was in the habit of indulging in a certain system of deep-breathing exercises, the result of which is that the person practising them enters while conscious into a contemplative state.

In this condition his imagination is highly stimulated.

Indeed it was so highly stimulated in Herr Weber's case that, according to the Baron, he had several times floated and flown in the air.

Like most ordinary airmen, Herr Weber had his "crashes."

Twice he sought to stop where a safe landing was impossible, and bruised himself on coming down to earth again.

Baron von Schrenck-Notzing merely states the case as one of the "productions of psychic phenomena at will and in a walking state."

He did not suggest that it would ever be possible to stimulate the imagination sufficiently to enable anyone to fly the Channel without an aeroplane.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Paris.—According to a Nice message, Blaso Ibanez who was reported to be in command of the Catalan insurgents is staying in his villa near Mentone.—Reuter.

Capetown.—In Parliament, a message from the King was read, expressing heartfelt satisfaction at the settlement of the flag controversy, and trusting that spirit of conciliation and goodwill will continue to animate all parties and unite them for the common weal.—Reuter.

Mr. E. H. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore is hearing case in which an alleged quack is being tried for giving advice to a patient suffering disorder in limbs. The prosecution alleges that the alleged quack promised the parent that he could be cured under his treatment which was a result of patient research and spiritual study.—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	November 1.
Previous Closing Rate	20.23
To-day's Opening Rate	20.36
Difference	plus .10
To-day's Closing Rate	20.42
Difference	plus .16

LIVERPOOL.

	November 1.
Previous Closing Rate	11.05
To-day's Opening Rate	10.97
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	10.93
Difference	—.12

Broach Expectation 396

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

LONDON, November 1			
Silver Ready	26	2	0
Higher	0	1	0
Silver Forward	26	3	0
Higher	0	1	0

Market:—Steady.

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(Continued from Column 6.)

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2 1927.

CLEAR CUT ISSUES.

The extremely able exposition of the employees' case by Mr. Giri in his address at the special session of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation should convince dispassionate and unprejudiced observers of the unfortunate quarrel between the B. N. Railway and its employees at the Kharagpur Workshops that the latter's contention is unanswerable. The Agent of the B. N. Railway came out on the eve of the Railwaymen's Conference with a pontifical utterance that one of the two committees appointed by the Government of India to investigate cases of hardship in regard to retrenchment, was to commence work during this week and that therefore, it was very lamentable that the men's Union should continue an active propaganda for organising a general strike of Indian employees throughout the Railway. The special pleading on the part of the Agent to convince the public that the men are obstinate and mischievous in their activities to ward off the calamity which threatend them, will not hold water for a minute. There has been no suggestion on the part of the B. N. authorities that they will consider favourably the repeated demand of the men's Union for holding in abeyance their absurd retrenchment schemes pending the investigation of the two committees. The Agent's idea evidently is that while the P. N. R. administration strengthens its position with the Committees it is almost a crime on the part of its employees to strengthen their own position by attracting in a thoroughly constitutional manner sympathy for their cause.

How ill-conceived and absurd the retrenchment scheme elaborated by the B. N. authorities is was clearly brought out in Mr. Giri's speech. "We hold," he said, "that no logical or well-balanced argument has yet been adduced on behalf of the Railway administration to show that an orderly and equitable retrenchment could not have been effected without provoking the employees for the last two years". Between the men and their employers there are evidently clear cut issues in this quarrel. The men want human treatment, they desire to be allowed a fair chance of having their grievances heard. The masters harp upon a "fait accompli" and they are aided and abetted in this callous conduct of theirs by the Railway Lords of Delhi who have persuaded the Government of India that the men can be fobbed off with a couple of departmental committees. The masters are concerned with prestige, the men realise that to them it is a life and death struggle. The reasonableness of the latter's attitude is indicated by the very pertinent reference by Mr. Giri in his speech to the fact that it is not retrenchment as such that the men object to, if it can be proved to them that such retrenchment was necessary, but the manner in which an ill-defined retrenchment policy has been put into execution by the Railway authorities. It transpires from the correspondence that Dewan Chamanlal laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly at Simla that Sir T. Wynne was endeavouring to discover some excuse or other for retrenchment on the B. N. Railway workshops, the underlying motive being alleged to be to help unemployment in England. Now that this move is thoroughly exposed now that the men have reason to conclude that they are thoroughly justified in holding that no retrenchment is at all necessary, the Government of India should realise the need of meeting the men's demand that the Committee which is to examine the employees' grievance with special reference to the retrenchment policy should include representatives of organised Labour. So far the men have displayed a remarkable sense of discipline tact and patience, while their masters have been clinging only to the fetish of prestige. The Delhi Olympians must rouse themselves and grasp the fact that it is no good overtaxing the men's patience.

What is the alternative left to the harassed employees of the B. N. Railway in the Kharagpur workshops, when they find that their repeated protests are in vain? What is the course open to their comrades in service who back up their protests but find that the united voice of Labour counts for nothing with the employers? They can resort to the only effective weapon organised Labour possesses, the weapon of the general strike. It is to the credit of the Labour leaders at Kharagpur that at the All-India Railway men's Conference the decision to resort to a general strike was arrived at most unwillingly and only after prolonged deliberations and that it was agreed to with the proviso that one more chance should be given to the authorities to abandon their recalcitrant and stubborn attitude The men are willing to give them a week to do so, a period during which the departmental committee appointed by the Government of India is expected to conclude its deliberations. If at the end of this week the attitude of the B. N. authorities remains as hard and rigid as before, there is great likelihood that not only will there be a general strike on the B. N. Railway but that sympathy for their Kharagpur comrades will induce railwaymen all over India to strike work. We trust the Government will not permit this grave crisis to arise and that prompt steps will be taken to adjust the differences between the men and the Railway authorities in a spirit of reason and justice. The men are willing to negotiate for a peaceful solution of the quarrel. It will be the fault of their employees if they are driven to desperate remedies.

MORE SUPPORT.

The Punjab Muslim League was the first to support unreservedly the Calcutta Unity resolutions. That League may be taken to represent the entire Muslim view in the Punjab. The "Tribune" of Lahore has also now accorded its support to the resolutions. This paper represents Nationalist opinion in the Punjab and has been a staunch supporter of the legitimate rights of the Hindus. The "Leader" of Allahabad, too, is satisfied with the resolutions so far as they go. Both the papers however, rightly think that it is not enough to pass resolutions but that the public should be educated to respect the terms of the resolutions. The "Hindustan Times", which represents the Hindu Maha Sabha opinion, thoroughly approves of the resolution on conversion but is significantly silent on the cow and music resolution. Curiously enough, a few discordant notes are to be heard from some Hindus in Behar. Of these, the most important is that of Babu Rajendra Prasad, whose patriotism and freedom from narrow communal prejudices are beyond question. He fears that the resolutions would foment more trouble but has not yet fully and clearly stated his grounds for this fear. From the brief press reports available we understand him and Kumar Ganganadan Sinha to say that the question of music before mosque is not a religious one while cow-sacrifice offends Hindu sentiment. Whatever may be the view of the enlightened public, so far as the masses are concerned, it is best, we think, to assume that both the questions have more or less religious significance. If so, three courses are conceivable: to give freedom to one community at the expense of the other, severely to restrict the freedom of each community, and to give each maximum liberty compatible with peace and order. We summarily rule out the first course and regard the second as an unjustifiable encroachment on religious rights. The last course, with all its difficulties, is the best one in the long run. As Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has lucidly explained in his Press interview, the Calcutta resolution is based on the sound principle of religious freedom and is of great value in re-assuring every minority in India that under Swaraj, its religious freedom is in no jeopardy. Not even he thinks that the resolution is perfect or final. His appeal for constructive criticism is reasonable and we trust in the light of such criticism, the resolution will be further improved. Till then, the present resolution deservedly holds the field. We trust the Committee appointed to tour through the country to educate public opinion in favour of the resolutions, will commence its work without any delay.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE

So much has recently been said of unfair Japanese competition—not without reason—that one is apt to forget that between the cotton merchants of Bombay and of Japan there has been perfect goodwill for about a generation. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas did well to emphasise this long record of Indo-Japanese friendship at the banquet to which Mr. I. Kodama, President of the Toyo Menka Kaisha, was entertained by the East India Cotton Association of Bombay. "The Japanese community concerned in the cotton trade of Bombay to-day," Sir Purshotamdas said, "can claim their share in any improvement in the system of marketing cotton in India." It was inevitable that he should also refer to Mr. Kodama's firm acquiring an interest in a local mill and to the latest Tariff Bill. Frank friendly talk is the first essential of business. Sir Purshotamdam made it perfectly clear that in few important countries in the world do foreigners enjoy the same privileges as are available in India to the nationals of other countries but that such privileges can continue only by reciprocation. We share his hope that the absence of any feeling on the part of Indians at the Japanese starting an industry here will be duly appreciated by Japan. As regards the Tariff Bill, Mr. Kodama, who is too experienced a businessman not to appreciate the need for State protection for a national industry in distress, should be the first to recognise that the Bill is purely a measure of self-preservation and that in fact it does not go far enough. He should also be able to appreciate the fact, gently hinted at by Sir Purshotamdas, that if India is not able to adopt other methods of self-protection, England is responsible for it and not India. Mr. Kodama must have been considerably impressed by this fact and he said in his reply that if only the new extra duty were an 'ad valorem' and not a specific duty, "Japan would have had no reason to feel aggrieved." But let him himself compare the present grievance of Japan with the long record of grievances of India.

INDIA'S CULTURAL CONQUESTS

In an interview given to the Associated Press on his return to India poet Rabindranath Tagore describes the glories of ancient Indian civilisation and her cultural conquests of Java, Siam and South East of Asia generally. Nowhere says the poet, has he seen the "artistic expression of Indian thought and idea as much in evidence as in the islands of Java and Bali, that the Mahabharata and the Ramayana are here the "universal back ground against which the whole drama of life is carried on", and that a perennial stream of influence continually flows from these great epics. Fair visions like these, in painting which in words the poet is an adept, naturally awaken a glow of pride in Indians and they are prompted to say, "Lo how great we were once upon a time!" The after-thought is not quite so glowing. The very fountain head of that perennial stream is now clogged and fouled. And some of our intellectuals are nearly satisfied if they make an academic study of ancient ruins and manuscripts. But much more is necessary. As the poet says, a true "entente cordiale" between India and her spheres of influence not in the western sense should be established. What is more the fountain head of the stream of culture that the poet speaks of must begin to re-flow and whatever clogs it must be brushed aside. As we have said before, a little making of history is infinitely better than reading history.

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AND INDIA.

WHY INDIA SHOULD NOT CARRY OUT ITS RECOMMENDATIONS.

(BY M. J. BUCH).

II*

I have tried above to show that it is not desirable that India should adopt any of the recommendations of the Conference favouring reduction or removal of duties. The Conference has been hailed by the English and the Continental papers as an epoch in the economic history of the world. But coming to the practical side of the question what has been the attitude of the European countiies and the United States of America? The United States of America is not a member of the League of Nations and so it is excusable on her part that she has shown no intention of giving practical effect to the recommendations of this Conference. But the representatives of all the European countries with the exception of those from the U.S.S. Republics made very forcible speeches in favour of the abolition of tariff barriers. So far so everything was alright. But what were the different European States actually doing all this time? France was considering the new tariff schedule which provided for a general increase in the tariff levels. Spain has also referred the question of increased protection to Spanish industries, to the National Economic Conference; the Commission has been charged by the Government to study the customs tariff item by item with a view to see if increased protection could be given by a raise in her import tariff. The United States of America has adopted a staunch protectionist policy. The rise in the import duty on steel in that country immediately after the passing of the Indian Steel Protection Act, 1927 is a recent example of their attitude in this connection. The proposals for increase in the French tariffs have aroused a strong protest in the United States of America and the Government is pressed very much to take retaliatory measures—against these proposals. Italy stood aloof from the deliberations of this Conference and is not inclined to support any removal of tariff barriers. The U.S.S. Republics also refused to co-operate with the Conference.

ENGLAND'S SELF-REGARDING ATTITUDE.

As yet only England and Germany have shown a sympathetic attitude towards these recommendations of the Conference. England is a free-trade country. It could not afford to have import duties. Having complete security as regards the home market, she has no fear from outside competition and where outside competition has proved dangerous, she has not lagged behind in giving necessary protection in one form or other through measures like the Safeguarding of Industries Act. Her protectionism consists in her free-trade policy. She has to import majority of her food requirements and raw materials required to keep her factories working. Any import duties placed on these materials will not only increase the price of foodstuffs but would also be detrimental to her industries; and, therefore, it is but natural that she should strongly preach in favour of universal reduction of tariff barriers. It would help her to push her manufactures abroad. In short the attitude of different European countries in connection with the recommendations of this Conference, is not such as to warrant India's adopting any recommendations.

Indian textile industry has bitter experience of the adoption by India of the Washington Labour Convention. If she adopts any recommendations of the Conference while other industrially advanced countries have not adopted them, her industries would suffer; her rising industries would be ruined. And if at all a demand would be made in future for protection against any country which has not accepted the recommendations of this Conference, she would be told point blank by the Government of India that it was not the fault of the Government of that country in not having adopted the recommendations of the Conference. The Government would even say that the unfairness lies in India's having adopted the recommendations of this Conference. A statement similar to this was actually made by the Commerce Member to the Government of India in reply to the charge of unfairness of competition from Japan in the Legislative Assembly. His actual words are worth noting:

"....the unfairness, if unfairness there be, does not arise from any action taken by the Japanese Government or the Japanese Legislature, but from the action of the Government of India and the Indian Legislature. The Indian cotton manufacturer is quite entitled to come to the

(Continued on page 11.)

*Previous article appeared on October 29.

IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

A UKRANIAN VILLAGE.

(BY MINOO R. MASANI.)

V*

Visitors to Russia who describe the wonderful constructive work of the Soviets in the cities and the enthusiasm of the workers are always cut short with "Yes, but what about the poor, neglected peasants who form the greatest majority of the people?" Not wishing to be caught that way, I paid several visits to the countryside round about the cities, spending especially a whole day in Blistavitza—a Ukranian village far removed from city and railway, with a population of 8,000, almost all peasants. There were no 'proletarians'—everyone had a holding, however small. The Co-operative Society seemed strong—having a well-stocked store, a flour mill, and a blacksmith's forge.

Lately, the Soviets have been encouraging collective farming, which entails putting into hotch-pot the farms, cattle and loose capital of the members in order to work the property together and then sharing the produce. In Blistavitza it only commenced at the beginning of this year when five peasants started collective farming. They now umber twenty-nine.

A VILLAGE SCHOOL.

I visited the village school. Unfortunately for me, the children were having their summer holidays. But I met the teachers. The building was, before the revolution, the house of the Lord of the Manor. There are hundred and twenty children under the system of free and compulsory education from the age of seven to fourteen. About ten children are exempted from attendance as they live in hamlets two or three miles away and the road is almost impassable in winter. The children are divided into three standards each about forty strong. The maximum number of children in each class allowed by the law is forty-five, which is a great achievement when we remember that in England the Labour Party is still agitating for such a maximum. I found the school equipped with a piano and a very good library, thanks to a donation from the Co-operative Society.

THE TEACHERS.

The staff consisted of a head-master and two women-assistants. For a village elementary school, they are exceptionally well-qualified. The head-master had been through the University, while the assistants had finished high-school education and had gone through a six months' course in pedagogy. Being intellectual workers, they worked a six-hour day, and were paid 45 roubles and 42 roubles per month, respectively besides free lodgings, light, water and fuel. Their wages had been rising a little every year. In 1921, they had received only 17 roubles.

The same teachers conduct a night school for the illiterate adults of the village. They are paid 15 roubles per month extra for this two hours' job. As the result of these classes there are hardly any illiterate men in the village and only sixty such women. In two years there won't be any left.

THE PEASANTS AND THE SOVIETS.

I visited the homes of several peasants —prosperous and poor and was very cordially received. I had to partake of a meal at each place in order not to offend my hosts! The prosperous peasant looks with benevolent indifference at the Soviet Government. He will back it—so long as it protects his interest in the land! Pressed to suggest any grievance of his, he says he wants more credit in order to develop his holding. At present he gets something like 180 roubles from the Co-operative Society, but it is not enough. Yes,

(Continued on page 11.)

*Previous articles appeared on 22nd, 25th, 28th September and 1st November, respectively

Notes of the Day.

The Ibanez Front.

A very picturesque interest will attach to the latest outbreak in Spain of the old old feud between the Catalonians and the Spanish administration, owing to the fact that the author of the "Four Horses of the Apocalypse" is associated with it. The Spanish dictator will have to send armed reinforcements to strengthen the Spanish constabulary on the northern frontier to guard against the Ibanez front, and the chances are that the rising will be suppressed. But Primo de Rivera cannot fail to recognise that the movement amongst Spanish Liberal circles against his despotic rule is far more widespread now and that it seeks allies which it could have spurned a few years ago. The Primo de Rivera regime is liked in fact neither by the Liberals nor by the Conservatives of the old Spanish parliamentary groups while the crude method of harassing the Socialists by persecuting them as 'red' spies has embittered a very large section of the populace against it. The present outbreak in the North is likely to have strong repercussions all over Spain. The fact, however, that Ibanez has decided to direct operations only from his villa at Mentone may soon chill the ardour of his supporters.

The Only Course.

In his letter to the "Manchester Guardian" a summary of which has been cabled out to India by the Free Press, Mr. Mallick, one of the leaders of the Indian community in Kenya, observes that it will be compelled to boycott the Federation Commission, if no Indians are appointed on it. That is the only course the Indians in Kenya can adopt, unless they are to discard the self-respecting attitude they have taken up in regard to this vital matter. They have repeatedly pressed for adequate representation on the Commission, but so far no reply has been vouchsafed to them. They see that in the Colony the policy of exploiting the Natives continues ruthlessly and they realise that having trampled upon the White Paper of 1923, the Kenya settlers have successfully coerced the administration of the Colony into taking the first step by making the recommendations of the Feetham Commission operative, towards converting it into a White Man's preserve. The Indians must put up a hard and determined fight against it and in this they will have the cordial support of their countrymen here. The Government of India by merely deputing two officials to help Indians to prepare their case for presentation to the Royal Commission have sadly betrayed the honour of India. They should have insisted on effective representation of Indians on the Commission. It is not yet too late for them to take up an attitude honourable alike to themselves and the country.

Flood Relief in Sind.

Flood relief work in Sind does not seem to receive the attention it needs. Mr. A. V. Thakkar, who is now touring in Sind on behalf of the Bombay Central Relief Committee, reports that conditions there are hard now and will soon be harder as the present inadequate crops will not last longer than till December. The problem of reconstruction, he says, has not even been touched in Sind and it seems not even an accurate estimate of the losses of cattle and damage to houses is available. Mr. Thakkar thinks that such an estimate is absolutely necessary for framing any scheme of free grants or tagavi loans. On the other hand, some extravagant schemes not quite necessary seem to be contemplated by town-planning enthusiasts. Thus in some villages in Thar and Parkar District, Mr. Thakkar reports, "it is being insisted that there should be new roads and even streets fifty feet wide. We doubt if this kind of reconstruction is necessary in thinly-populated villages. Such extravagance is all the more to be regretted because it has, according to Mr. Thakkar, 'practically stopped the work of reconstruction' that will set the villagers on their legs again. The Hon Sir Chunilal Mehta and Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, who are now touring in Sind, will do well to give timely consideration to Mr. Thakkar's report.

Indian State Railways Magazine.

We have received the November issue of the Indian State Railways Magazine, which, from the technical point of view, is one of the most attractive journals produced in the country. It contains many charming illustrations and some useful and informing articles. Mr. E. Rosenthal in his "Peeps from a Railway carriage Window" continues his interesting description of the places of historic and architectural importance that a traveller in India can see. The magazine opens with a message from Sir George Rainy, the Commerce Member of the Government of India, in the course of which he hopes that it will serve as a symbol of the interests which the Railways in India have in common and the ties which bind together the railwaymen of all ranks. The object of the conductors of the magazine is to endeavour to create 'espirit de corps' amongst the thousands of employees on the railways, who will naturally form the bulk of its patrons, and from amongst whom many of its contributions will be drawn. We are glad to be informed that though its cost of production is high, in view of its get-up, and it is sold at four annas only, the magazine is run with a considerable margin of profit.

GENERAL STRIKE: ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

MR. GIRI'S WARNING TO ALL CONCERNED.

FALSE PRESTIGE AND SACRIFICE OF STATESMANSHIP

B. N. R. WORKERS' DEAMAND

KHARAGPUR, Nov. 1.

Mr. V. V. Giri, president, the B. N. R. Union, has issued the following statement on the present situation here:—

"After deliberations, lasting for two days, of the All-India Railwaymen Federation attended by representatives of all railwaymen in Idia, it was decided that a general strike was the only alternative left to the workmen. Not only should the B. N. Railway men resort to direct action if their reasonable demands were not properly considered, but all other railwaymen's unions of India were prepared to co-operate with the B. N. R. men in effectively protesting against the present retrenchment. The authorities as well as the public in the country will understand that the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union have stated its whole case in the communiques issued by them and the public will realise the fact that the present retrenchment is unjust and unnecessary and that the continued unrest on the B. N. Railway could have been avoided if considerations of justice and statesmanship were not sacrificed to those of false prestige. The very fact that representatives of lakhs of railwaymen in India should have come to Kharagpur and should have concentrated their attention on the present issue ought to convince all concerned how deep is their feeling at the injustice done to their comrades, and how grim their determination to fight their just cause to a finish.

The Central Council of the B. N. R. Union after sitting for six hours have put in their minimum demands before the Government and the administration for consideration. Our minimum demands are:—

(1) The retrenched men who have so far not accepted the settlement should be taken back or else paid their wages pending proper enquiry and decision by a committee appointed by the Government (2) that all men under the lock-out be paid their wages for the period of the lock-out and (3) that all necessary facilities be allowed to the men to have their cases represented by the Union before the enquiry committee.

WANTED: GESTURE OF PEACE.

At a juncture like the present one, a gesture of peace and goodwill from the administration would be the real act of statesmanship in easing the situation. In its great anxiety to avert a crisis, the Union has put forward these reasonable demands and trusts that the Government and the Administration will see their way to concede them in justice as also in the interests of peace and contentment of the whole service. The policy of the Union has always been to avoid a strike and to keep the doors of negotiations open. We have always striven hard to maintain an atmosphere in which peace pourparlers could be established between us and the Administration.

A WARNING.

While it is still exploring all avenues for peaceful settlement of the issues, the Council of the Union feels constrained to utter a word of warning to all concerned that a situation far more critical will arrive if the most reasonable demands put forward by us are not properly considered by the Administration and the Government. If such a crisis is precipitated the responsibility will rest with the authorities alone. To prepare for such an eventuality the Council of the Union unanimously resolved to call upon its members all over the line to hold themselves in readiness for a general strike.

We appeal to the public to realise the gravity of the situation and to strengthen the hands of the Union with their sympathy and support in their attempts to arrive at a just and peaceful settlement."—A. P.

HIGH RAILWAY RATES

COMPLAINT AGAINST G I P AND B. N. RAILWAYS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

In connection with the complaint of Messrs. Kessoram Cotton Mills Limited and four others against the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bengal Nagpur Railways regarding the high railway rates made before the Railway Rates Advisory Committee Mr. E. C. J. Cahan Leakey the Rates Superintendent, B. N. Railway, was cross-examined to-day by Mr. D. P. Khaitan with reference to the various increases in the railway freight from annas nine and pies nine which prevailed in the year 1916 to Re. 1 and annas eleven in 1925.

Witness said he could not give any special reason for the increases but submitted figures to show that the working expenses on the B. N. Railway had increased between 1913 and 1914 and the present by 107 percent. Witness filed a statement of about twenty commodities on which a special port to port rate had been fixed between Bombay and Saalimar.

Further hearing was adjourned till November 5th.—A. P.

FRANCO-ITALIAN DISPUTE

QUESTION OF CONTROL OF TANGIER

"FRENCH CLAIMS NEVER RECOGNISED."

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Rome.—Sgr. Tottoni, President of the Senate in a statement to the press declared that the claims of France in Tangier had never been recognised by anyone. Tangier did not belong to the French zone of the Shereefian Empire which was the subject of the Franco-Italian agreement of 1916.

He recalled the Notes exchanged between himself and M. Briand in wrich the French Government declared that, despite war, nothing altered its regard for the rights enjoyed by Italy in virtue of her adhesion to the Franco-German agreement of 4th November 1911, and claimed that this confirmed that Tangier was excluded from the zone in Morocco with regard to which the French rights were recognised.—Reuter.

50 HOUSES RAIDED.

"SEARCH FOR INCRIMINATING ARTICLES"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

In connexion with the police raid this morning in the northern part of the town, it now transpires nearly fifty houses were searched for discovery of incriminating articles.

Simultaneously searches were made in the moffussil where the police do not seem to have found anything.

The Police Commissioner was present at the operations in the town and the police are reticent about details.—Free Press.

THREE YOUTHS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Three youngmen were arrested by the police this morning subsequent to a raid they carried in North Calcutta in connexion with the discovery of some revolvers and cartridges at Deogarh.

The police say they have seized some incriminating literature and correspondence.—Free Press.

CINEMA PROPRIETOR FINED.

ACCUSED OF MANSLAUGHTER

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Montreal.—The Syrian, Ameen Lawand proprietor of the cinema that burned in January when 78 children perished has been sentenced to two years imprisonment. Two of his employees who are also Syrians have been sentenced to 12 months imprisonment each. All were convicted of manslaughter.—Reuter.

CONVENT GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL

GOVERNOR'S APPRECIATION

BELGAUM, Nov. 1.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay opened here this morning the extension buildings of the girls' High School of the St. Josephs Convent. The Convent presented His Excellency with an address.

His Excellency the Governor after declaring the building open, spoke appreciatively of the work of the Catholics in general and of the Belgaum Convent in particular and expressed his Government's full sympathy with their work and assured them that their appeal would receive favourable consideration.—A. P.

ROYAL COMMISSION PERSONNEL.

EXCLUSION OF INDIANS CERTAIN

SIMULTANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENT ON NOVEMBER 8

LONDON, Oct. 31.

It is reliably stated that a simultaneous announcement will be made in India and England about the personnel of the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms about November 8 on the reopening of the Parliament.

By arrangement, a question will be asked and the occasion will be utilised for the announcement.

The decision of the Cabinet to appoint a purely Parliamentary Commission, it is stated, has the support of the Government of India, who have concurred in the decision.

In view of the reported agreement between the Government of India, in whose Council Indian opinion is represented, and His Majesty's Government, it is considered unlikely that any agitation in India for the inclusion of Indians in the Commission will meet with a hearing.—Free Press.

NON-INCLUSION IS "NOT EXCLUSION"

LONDON TIMES' CURIOUS APOLOGIA

LONDON, Nov. 1.

In an editorial based on the letter of the Maharajah of Burdwan expressing the opinion that the appointment of a purely Parliamentary Commission to enquire into the Reforms might lead to widespread boycott of the Commission by all schools of thought in India, the "Times" says "As far as the initial Commission is concerned, we have no doubt at all that it should in effect be a travelling committee of the Imperial Parliament, representative of all parties, and therefore of all possible Governments depending for assistance and information alike upon the British and Indian experts, but including none of them in its original body. If the Commissioners will keep firmly in mind, that their functions are those of rapporteurs and not judges, then there need be no ground for Maharaja of Burdwan's fear that Indians are being denied their share in the work of inquiry, nor can there be any question of boycott in investigation, which, it must be assumed, will consist of a frank and informal discussion, but not a series of public debates.—Reuter.

"COMMONWEALTH OF FREE MEN"

WAR RECORD OF INDIAN TROOPS

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The "Daily Chronicle" referring to Lord Reading's hearty tribute to the war record of Indian troops yesterday says: "Their deeds must never be forgotten when we seek to further India's destiny within the Empire they so nobly served. More and more we must aim at making it for India no less than for other dominions a free commonwealth of free men."—Reuter's Special.

INSINUATIONS AGAINST MR. SASTRI

'TIMES" INDIGNANT REPUDIATION

(Through the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association).

RONDEBOSCHCAPE, Oct. 31.

The "Natal Mercury" insinuates that the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri while publicly appreciating Natal's goodwill, secretly inspired the "Cape Times" to attack Natal. The "Times" indignantly repudiates the insinuation which it says is unworthy of the "Mercury" and insulting to Mr. Sastri.

ALLEGED ZULUM IN THE B. D. D.

"NO TRANSACTIONS WITHOUT COMMISSIONS"

MR. CHICHGAR NARRATES EXPERIENCES WITH COLWELL

MORE REVELATIONS IN NARIMAN CASE

The cross-examination of Mr. Chichgar, defence witness in the Back Bay Libel Case was proceeded with by Mr. Velinker at the resumed hearing before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Tuesday afternoon.

Asked if there was account in the name of Mr. Mehta of the B. D. D. in the books of the Petrol Co. witness replied that there was an account in the year 1922. There was no amount due by Mehta to the Petrol Co. Shown journal for 1922, witness said that there was a credit entry of Rs. 1,034 in respect of bills. This amount was shown as not paid in cash This did not appear in No. 4 (veiled?) Naigaum account.

Do you what this sum of Rs. 1,034 represented?—No.

Witness was then asked to read a portion of the Administrative Report of the B. I. T. for 1925.

Are you now satisfied that the Worli Bridge referred to in the report was constructed before March 1925? I referred to quite another bridge which was built in Worli.

Witness maintained that the rods purchased by the B. I. T. from the B. D. D. were utilised for the Worli Bridge.

Asked what was the suggestion he had to make with regard to the supply of petrol and motor accessories, witness said that the orders were that any man who came from the B. D. D. for the purchase of motor accessories was to be supplied and that amount was to be debited to Hamid's account.

Who came from the B. D. B. for such purchases?—Mr. Mehta, Hamid, Colwell and Gazdar.

You have once said that Mulji Haridas requested you to purchase the surplus bars on his behalf but not in his name?—Yes. He told me personally so.

You also prevailed upon your cousin to put in an application for the purchase?—Yes.

Are you aware tenders were called for by the B. D. D. prior to this?—I don't know.

You then introduced another buyer, Shrichand Manaji?—Yes. He offered Rs. 106.

You were a B. I. T. employee, what interest had you in this sale? Why did you dabble in this matter?—Mr. Colwell asked me if I could find a buyer.

HOPES OF FINGER IN THE PIE.

Witness said that Hirachand a representative of Shrichand Manaji refused to accept the terms offered by Colwell.

Did you tell Colwell what Hirachand expressed?—No. Why should I?

Continuing witness said Colwell expected that Hirachand should change his application to a favourable figure.

Did you expect to share with Colwell?—Had you a finger in the pie?—Every man has hopes (laughter).

Witness said he came to know that the surplus bars were purchased by Maneckchand Jivraj. Thereafter he formed the acquaintance of Maneckchand.

Maneckchand told witness that he was "bled" by officer and his gross price for the surplus bars including the amounts paid to officers was Rs. 112 per ton.

This is the usual trick with merchants in order to get better price?—Maneckchand volunteered to show his books.

Did you see the books?—No. Why should I?

Witness was then cross-examined in regard to his meeting Mr. Nariman on the subject of the case.

FOR EXPOSING "ZULUM."

You say you went and saw Mr. Nariman with Hirachand?—Yes.

How did you know Mr. Nariman?—By its name and reputation.

Why did you see Mr Nariman?—Hirachand told me "Let us go" and see Mr. Nariman who is in the Council and expose the "zulum" that is prevalent."

What "zulum" was he referring to?—The fact that no transaction in the B. D. D. could take place unless commissions were given.

Witness further said that both he and Hirachand went and saw Mr. Nariman and narrated what they had to say. Mr. Nariman replied "I will see what I can do for you. I can only make long speeches, I can't take the cudgel."

Mr. Nariman asked witness if it was the clerk in the B. D. D. who was responsible for such things to which he was informed that it was some "big" officer.

Witness met Mr. Nariman again before the Meyers Committee began its deliberations: He went of his own accord to Mr. Nariman's house and reminded him to bring the matter before the Committee. He also informed him about the dealings of the Petrol Co. with the B. D. D. He did not take the names of either Hamid, Gazdar or any other officers.

The case was then adjourned to Saturday.

REVOLUTION IN RUMANIA

"FAKE REPORTS FROM ENEMY SOURCES"

SENSATIONAL REPORTS DENOUNCED

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Following the recent sensational reports of the revolution in Rumania, Reuter's Bukharest correspondent transmits a semi-official statement whilh denounces "fake reports spread from enemy sources" and emphasises that there have been no disturbances in Rumania and no exceptional measures have been adopted.—Reuter.

CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNIST

GREECE TO COPY AMERICAN LAW

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Athens.—After the attempt of Goussios who is a Communist against President Condouriotis, the Government is determined to fight with all its forces against Communism to ensure the security of State against subversive elements. It is understood that the Government is asking to be supplied with the text of the American law which has been operating for some time and thanks for its application Communism is paid to be practically non-existent in the United States at present.—Reuter.

A fire broke out in Kashapeth, Poona, on Monday resulting in damage, estimated at Rs. 3000, to a building.—A. P.

The workers of the All-India Hindu Shudhi Sabha, Delhi, has converted 136 Gaddi Muslims of Raja Pakhar (Gorakhpur) into Hinduism.

PRINCE WILHELM DEAD

VICTIM OF MOTOR-CYCLE SMASH

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Berlin.—Prince George Wilhelm Von Schoenaich Carolath, second son of the ex-Kaiser's wife, Hermine, died in hospital at Gruenberg, Silesia, as the result of a motor-cycle smash.—Reuter.

GOOD TREATMENT TO FRENCH CAPTIVES

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Casablanca.—Resident-General Steeg states that the French captives are now in the hands of the native Chief who is friendly towards the French and who bought them from the tribesmen who carried them off. Captives say that they were well-treated but were tired of long marches they had to make. Apparently very heavy ransom will be demanded.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION AT RANGOON

RANGOON, Nov. 1.

The Agricultural Commission members have arrived in Rangoon.

In a short interview on board the ship to the Associated Press the Marquis of Linlithgow said that coming back after about twenty years, he was much interested to see the progress made by Burma during those years. He and his colleagues were looking forward to their visit to Burma to see the state of things here as compared with that in India.—A. P.

MELBOURNE CUP RACE

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Flemington.—Melbourne Cup resulted as follows:—

Trivale (seven to two)	1
Silvins (three to one)	2
Sinomine (twelve to one) ....4..	3

Twenty-six ran. Won by length. One and quarter length separated second and third.—Reuter's Special.

"MEMORIAL OF LOYALTY"

LORD READING ON EMPIRE'S MISSION

RECEPTION TO INDIAN ARMY CONTINGENT.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Indian Army contingent which attended the unveiling of the Indian memorial at Neuve Chapelle and which is at present in London was welcomed at the reception given by the British India Union at Hotel Cecil this afternoon. Lord Reading presided, and there was an influential gathering of Indians and Anglo-Indians including Sir Claude Jacob, Sir A. C. Chatterjee, Viscount Erleigh, Maharaja of Burdwan, Lord Sinha, Lod Swaythling and General Uniacke. A feature of the Assembly was the fraternisation of seasoned warriors with Indian cadets at Sandhurst.

Lord Reading welcoming the contingent dwelt on India's noble response to the call of the War and said that the memorial we dedicated to the dead, but in his opinion, the dead would desire it also to be a memorial of loyalty and devotion of India to the sacred cause of vindication of Justice and Liberty, pillars on which the Empire was constructed, and on which it would continue, as long as it remained at the head of the world (applause).

IMPERISHABLE MEMORY.

Sir A. C. Chatterjee declared: Indians were proud of the position the Indian Army had won in the esteem of the World. Its bravery and exploits remained indelible in history, and he hoped its discipline and sufferings would be imperishable memory in history to the future generations of India, and would permanently mould the national character.

Major McPherson commanding the contingent, briefly returned thanks.

Captain Parabat Chand thanked in Hindustani and said the memorial in France was magnificent and of such character as would be suitable to all classes and religions. He found the old trenchlines in France were no more recognisable. He said his regiment was quartered with the Middlesex Regiment who had shown them every kindness and allowed Indians to enter their games.

The Contingent will depart on November 10th on board "Elysia."—Reuter.

"VIOLATION OF VITAL PRINCIPLES"

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD ON THE AGREEMENT

PATNA, October 31.

Interviewed on the unity between the Hindus and the Muslims resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, Babu Rajendra Prasad said it would be of no use. If unity could be achieved by the passing of a resolution on the subject, the Hindu-Muslim tension in the country would have disappeared when the Mahatma fasted for twenty-one days.

Babu Rajendra Prasad expressed the opinion that the resolution would foment more trouble between communities and said that the All-India Congress Committee had mixed the two questions wrongly, viz the question of music before mosques and cow slaughter. The one was not religious and the killing of sows went against Hindu religion and sentiment.

Babu Rajendra Prasad said he would not have said these things, if he had not felt that by his remaining silent he would have been taken to accept the resolution, which he believed violated vital prin.

GANDHI'S MESSAGE TO KHADI WORKERS

SUGGESTS ACTIVE PROPAGANDA IN DELHI

DELHI, Nov. 1.

Mr. Gandhi has given the following message to the khadi workers of Delhi: It is not a matter of little shame that there has been till now so little khadi propayanda in Delhi. It has delighted me to learn that due to some propaganda an organisation of khaddar prachar has been started. I hope patriotic citizens will help the organisation in all possible manner.

Mr. Gandhi will confer with khadi workers at Dr. Ansari's residence this evening. Free Press.

Early on the morning of the 29th instant, what appears to have been an attmpt at trainwrecking was discovered on the Dinapore division of the East Indian Railway.—A. P.

TORY-LIBERAL COALITION.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN BRITAIN

LABOUR PARTY PUTS UP 782 CANDIDATES

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Labour Party is making a great effort in connection with the municipal elections that are being held to-day in Great Britain (except London). Labour candidates number 782 compared with the Conservatives 590, Liberals 306 and Independents 250.

The Conservatives and Liberals are in some places combining against Labour.

The two dominating issues in the elections are, "municipal or private trading" and "direct labour or contracting."—Reuter's Special.

ORGANISING INDIAN YOUTHS

CONFERENCE IN DELHI

DELHI, Nov. 1.

Under the auspices of the Order of Young India, a Youth Conference will be held at Delhi on November 3 in the Aryan Congress pandal.

The object of the Conference is to organise youth movement in Northern India.

Mr. J. N. Sahani, editor of "The Hindustan Times," has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.—Free Press.

SOLMS AND KOENNECKE ARRIVE IN CAIRO

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Cairo.—Count Solms and his companion Koennecke arrived at Heliopolis in Imperial Airways machine. They will spend three days in quarantine and then depart for Germany.—Reuter.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed

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Send for FREE COPY of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK. Address: P.B.431 Bombay, or P.B.2,104, Calcutta.

A PEEP INTO THE HOUSEHOLD

A LEAF FROM GANDHIJI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

We have seen in a previous chapter that though the expenses of the household were heavy, the tendency towards simplicity began in Durban. But the Joannesbug house came in for much more overhauling in the light of the Ruskin teaching.

I introduced as much simplicity as was possible in a barrister's house. It was impossible to do without a certain amount of furniture. The change was more internal than external. The liking for doing personally all the physical labour increased. I therefore began to bring my children also under that discipline.

Instead of buying baker's bread, we began to prepare unleavened wholemeal bread at home according to Kuhne's recipe. Common mill flour was no good for this and the use of handground flour, it was thought, would ensure more simplicity, health and economy. So I purchased a hand-mill for £7. The iron wheel was too heavy to be tackled by one man, and easy to be managed by two. Polak and I and the children mainly worked at it. Mrs. Gandhi also occasionally lent a hand. Though the grinding hour was her usual time for beginning kitchen work. Mrs. Polak now joined us on her arrival. The grinding proved very beneficial exercise for the children. Neither this nor any other work was ever imposed on them, but it was a pastime to them to come and lend a hand, and they were at liberty to break off whenever tired. But all the children including those whom I shall have occasion to introduce later, somehow generally never failed me. Not that I had no laggards at all, but most did their work cheerfully enough. I can recall few youngsters in these days fighting shy of work or pleading fatigue.

REMOVAL OF NIGHTSOIL.

We had engaged a servant to look after the house. He lived with us as a member of the family, and the children used to help him in his work. The Municipal sweeper removed the nightsoil, but we personally attended to the cleaning of the closet instead of asking or expecting the servant to do it. This proved a good training for the children. The result was that none of my sons developed any aversion for scavanger's work, and they naturally got a good grounding in general sanitation. There was hardly any illness in the home at Johannesburg but whenever there was any, the nursing was willingly done by the children. I will not say that I was indifferent to their literary education, but I certainly did not hesitate to sacrifice it. My sons have therefore some reason for a grievance against me. Indeed they have occasionally given expression to it, and I must plead guilty to a certain extent. The desire to give them a literary education was there. I even endeavoured to give it myself, but every now and then there was some hitch or other. As I had made no other arrangement for their private tutition, I used to get them to walk with me daily to the office and back home,—a distance of about 5 miles in all. This gave them and me a fare amount of exercise. I tried to instruct them by conversations during these walks, if there was no one else claiming my attention. All my children, excepting the eldest, Harilal, who had stayed away in India, were brought up in Johannesburg in this manner. Had I been able to devote at least an hour to their literary education with strict regularity, I should have given them, in my opinion, an ideal education. But it has been their as also my regret that I failed to ensure them enough literary training. The eldest son has often given vent to his distress privately before me and publicly in the press, the other sons have generously forgiven the failure as unavoidable. I am not heartbroken over it, and the regret if any is that I did not prove an ideal father. But I hold that I sacrificed their literary training to what I genuinely, though may be wrongly, believed to be service to the community. I am quite clear that I have not been neglectful in doing whatever was needful for building up their character, and I believe, it is the bounden duty of every parent to provide for it properly. Whenever, in spite of my endeavour, my sons have been found wanting, it is my certain conviction that they have reflected not want of care on my part but the defect of both of their parents.

Children inherit the qualities of the parents, no less than their physical features. Environments do play an important part, but the original capital on which a child starts in life is inherited from its ancestors. I have also seen children successfully surmounting the effects of an evil inheritance. That is due to purity being an inherent attribute of the soul.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Polak and I had often very heated discussions about the desirability or otherwise of giving these children an English education. It has always been my conviction that Indian parents, who train their children in thinking and talking in English from their infancy, betray their children and their country. They deprive them of the spiritual and social heritage of the nation and render them to that extent unfit for the service of the country. Having these convictions I made a point of always talking to my children in Gujarati Polak never liked this. He thought I was spoiling their future. He contended with all the vigour and love at his command that if children were to learn a universal language like English from their infancy, they would easily gain considerable advance over others in the race of life. He failed to convince me. I do not now remember whether I convinced him of the correctness of my attitude, or whether he gave me up as too obstinate. This happened about twenty years ago, and my convictions have only deepened with my experience. And though my sons have suffered for want of full literary education, the knowledge of the vernacular that they naturally acquired has been all to their and the country's good, inasmuch as they do not appear the foreigners they would otherwise have been. They naturally became bilingual, speaking and writing English with fair ease, because of daily contact with a large circle of English friends, and because of their stay in a country where English was the language chiefly spoken. (Translated from "Navajivan" by M. D.)

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It is the People's Paper.
It is a Courageous Exponent of Indian Nationalism.
It is Bright and it is Bold.
It Leads in Views and News.

Its regular Illustrated Supplements are among its most Attractive Features.

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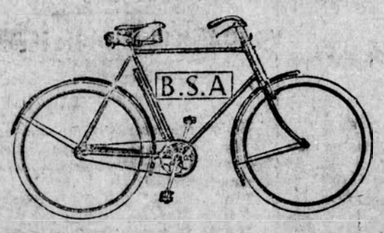

Look for this trade mark on the steering head and the Three Pitted Rifles on all important parts.

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B.S.A. Motor Bicycles from 2.49 h.p. to 9.86 h.p. (14 models).

BUSMEN AT SCHOOL.

HOW LONDON CONDUCTORS ARE TRAINED.

A London bus conductor must now go to school and pass an examination before starting his career.

In the old days there were few regulations. Now the would-be conductor must be at least 21 years old, five feet six inches in height, and in perfect health. He must also satisfy his employers' technical instructors in a number of subjects, the most important of all being arithmetic and—courtesy.

Conducting a buy is not the simple matter that it may appear to the passenger. A conductor must first of all be something of an acrobat, for a man who is unable to maintain his balance on a swaying vehicle with both hands busy at his ticket punch will fail to pass the test.

Next, the conductor must have a through knowledge of London. During his schooling which includes, besides class-room and cinema lectures, journeys with an experienced conductor as instructor, he has to describe, each day, in detail, the streets through which he has passed, and the public buildings and other outstanding features he has seen.

He must master in intricate system of through bookings, involving quick and accurate calculations, for now it is possible to obtain from a bus conductor combined bus-and-rail and bus-and-lunch tickets. But this ordeal will soon be gone, for the first of the automatic ticket punches are now in use; they do the arithmetic for the conductor.

SOMETHING OF A LAWYER.

Next, the conductor must master the hand and bell signals that keep him in touch with his mate at the wheel and with the traffic about him. He must even be something of a lawyer, for he is examined on the provisions of the Metropolitan Stage Carriage Act, his duty to the passengers and the limits of his power over them. He must know for example, when he may legally fuse an "undesirable" passenger.

Then he must learn the right procedure with regard to lost property—luggage, dogs. What to do in case of accident; how to handle pickpockets.

All these subjects are covered by the examination of a 100 written questions which comes at the end of the 14 days' instruction. One candidate in 10 fails to qualify, the chief stumbling block being the through cooking calculations.

The greatest asset of the bus conductor is an even temper. He has much to contend with. His hours are not unduly long; but the constant standing, the jolting and the tramping up and down the winding stairs (to which may be added answering innumerable questions and withstanding the vagaries of our climate) are sufficient to tire a strong man by the end of the day.

A DIAMOND "LEGEND"

A mysterious red diamond—said to be the only one in the world—is, according to a Paris weekly, being recut in Amsterdam.

The diamond, which is of perfect purity, has an extraordinary history, writes the Special Correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" under date Paris, September 23.

A few years ago it belonged to a Hungarian nob'eman, a strange personage known in all the casinos of the Riviera as "the man with the red diamond."

He wore this diamond in a huge platinum ring, and superstitious players believed it was the cause of his extraordinary good luck at the tables.

At baccarat, roulette and trente et quarante, indeed, he never seemed to lose, and the sums he netted were considerable.

One day on leaving the casino at Monte Carlo he fell on the steps and the red diamond was slightly slipped.

On the following day he handed it to a Dutch diamond merchant to be recut.

That afternoon the nob'eman went to a play club and lost a million francs at baccarat.

In the evening he was one of a boating party, and in the course of the trip he fell overboard and was drowned.

Restful Nights
mean vigorous days

Sleeplessness is a sign of nervous debility. You need not suffer from weakened nerves if only you take care to strengthen your system with Sanatogen. Sanatogen infuses into your nerve-cells phosphorus and albumin which build up new strength and energy.

In an entirely natural way Sanatogen will conquer your sleeplessness and its consequences—fatigue, listlessness and depression—and you will soon enjoy restful sleep and all-day fitness again.

Miss Norma Lorimer, the well-known authoress, writes:

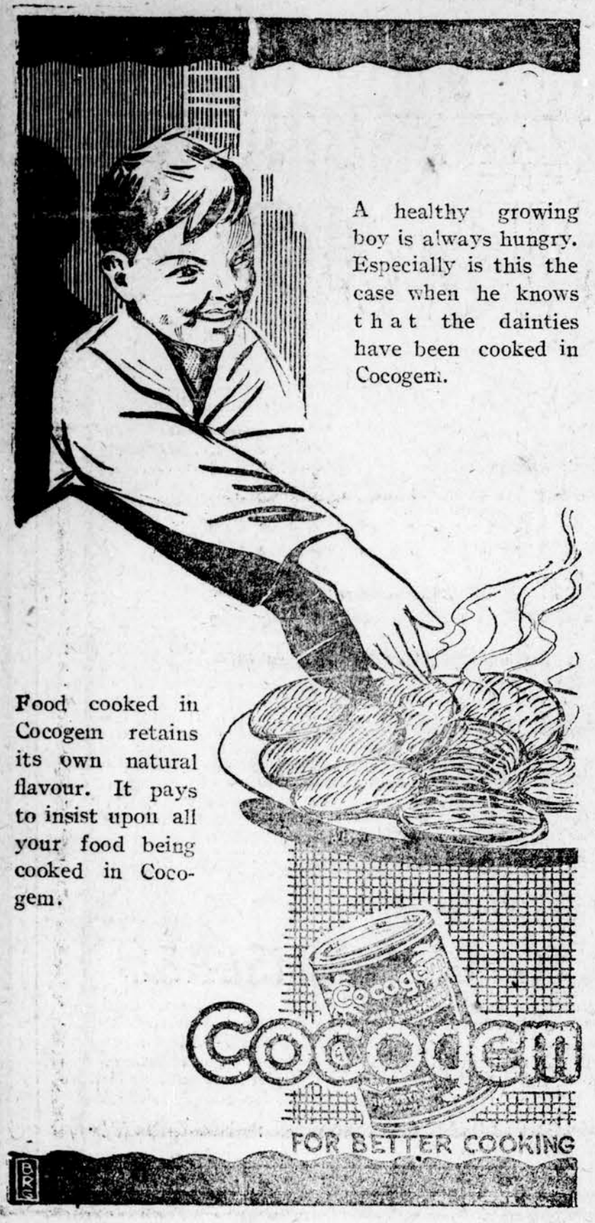
"I tried it (Sanatogen), as I have tried so many other things when I have suffered from sleeplessness and general debility, without expecting it to do me much good. Therefore I am more than pleased to have found at last the ideal tonic."

Sanatogen banishes your nerve troubles, renews your blood, strengthens and builds up your system into a solid and permanent fabric of health.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all chemists and stores.



A healthy growing boy is always hungry. Especially is this the case when he knows that the dainties have been cooked in Cocogem.

Food cooked in Cocogem retains its own natural flavour. It pays to insist upon all your food being cooked in Cocogem.

UNNECESSARY WASTE OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

I. M. CHAMBER'S PROTEST AGAINST NOT ACCEPTING LOWEST TENDERS

"The following letter has been addressed on the 15th October 1927 by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, regarding the non-acceptance of lowest tenders for pugri and socks by them:—

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to draw your attention to the item of Cambric, Cotton, Pugri, Khaki and Socks, in the abstract of half year ending 31st December 1926, of cases in which the lowest tenders are not accepted. The explanation given for the Pugri, Khaki was that the indentor called for a every early supply in view of the shortage in the factories in India. For the purchase of 150,000 pairs of socks it was also stated that they were urgently required in India.

NO URGENT NECESSITY.

My Committee fail to see why there was any urgency about the supply of these articles. His times of peace, these requirements should have been foreseen and as such there appears to be no justification whatsever for the acceptance of the higher tenders on the hackneyed ground of "urgent necessity". The indenting officers have so often been found insisting upon "urgent and early deliveries" of such articles as are mentioned above. They are constrained to observe that such peremptory calls have been in the pase and the continue to be, responsible for the India Store Department, London, not buying the goods indented from the most economical markets.

My Committee, therefore, will be much obliged if the Government will be pleased to explain why the articles under reference were asked for urgently by the indenting officers, as also inform them of the steps they intend to take to put a stop to such unnecessary waste of public funds."

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 2ND.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday the Himalayan Oracle presages a peculiar future for you. You are tactful and tenacious, but use these good qualities in doubtful pursuits. So long as you are on intimate terms with your friends you make some sacrifices for them, particularly in the case of persons of the opposite sex; but on the least provocation (supposed or real) you flare up and blaze up, and then Heaven help them as well as yourself in experiencing the aftermath. It is said that priests were known in the middle ages to say a form of Mass for the death of their enemies. But why go so far as the Middle or Muddle ages when we have millions of such worthies in this Kaliyuga. They may not be saying a form of Mass but they are surely spitting out their execrable curses "en masse". Look at our public life and our so-called, alleged, self-styled, leaders (but a truce to such moralising!). The long and short of my driving the sharp point of my drilling anger into your thick skull is that, as a friend you are more to be dreaded than as a declared foe. You indulge at times in hot air, though invariably lacking steam; a proof of this will be observed next Yuletide, the time of a hundred Conferences and Congresses including those of dhobis, mochis, barbers and bhangis, when you will be the hero of at least a score of platforms denouncing, on some child marriages, treating of widows as chattel or scrap heap, and trouncing, on others, social reformers for their "zeal in radical reforms" &c. In this busy hustling world, which is intent on making money and minding its own selfish business, such tomfoolery and humbugs are seldom, if ever, noticed by the world at large and persons like this pass as "Deshbhakta" whereas really they ought to be known by the appellation of "Deshbhakhsha" (that is, devourer of the country").

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WANTED WHOLESALE DEALERS.
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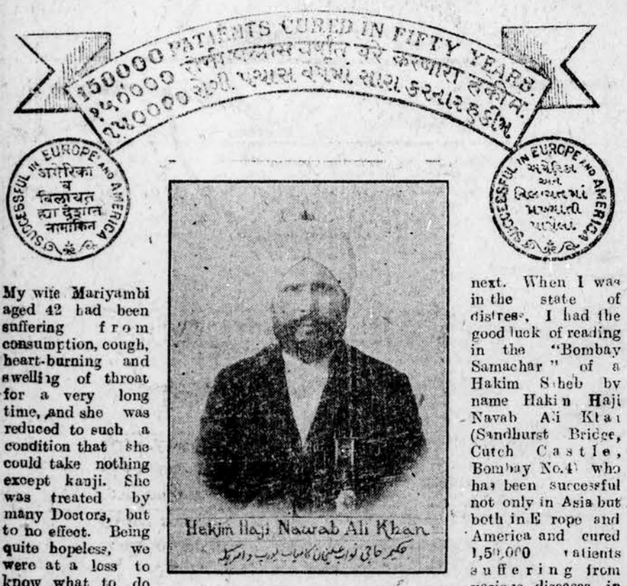
THANKS GIVING TO THE HAKIM



My wife Mariyambi aged 42 had been suffering from consumption, cough, heart-burning and swelling of throat for a very long time, and she was reduced to such a condition that she could take nothing except kanji. She was treated by many Doctors, but to no effect. Being quite hopeless, we were at a loss to know what to do next. When I was in the state of distress, I had the good luck of reading in the "Bombay Samachar" of a Hakim Saheb by name Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan (Sandhurst Bridge, Cutch Castle, Bombay No. 4) who has been successful not only in Asia but both in Europe and America and cured 1,50,000 patients suffering from various diseases in 50 years of his life. I took her to the Hakim Saheb who assured me she would be well again within 2 weeks' time. Very soon to our great astonishment, I found his words literally true. She is now quite well again with full swing of life.

I now take great pleasure in introducing the suffering humanity to the famous Hakim Saheb and at the same time I pray to God to give him long life and keep him long in the City of Bombay.

18-9-27 SADIKALLY KEEKABHOY, 7/8, Proctor Street, Bombay 7.

HAKIM HAJI NAWAB ALI KHAN,
Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY No. 4.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of Imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

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GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR

PAINFUL JOINTS

STIFF, swollen and painful joints will nearly always yield to treatment with De Witt's Pills. That is because De Witt's Pills overcome the cause of the trouble. They act upon the kidneys first—cleansing and strengthening them so that they can rid your body of harmful uric acid. Once you get rid of this harmful uric acid you will be surprised at the rapid improvement in your health. You will be freed from pain. Swollen joints will resume normal shape and size, and you will feel brighter, stronger and better in every way.

Ask Distinctly for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

See You Get This Package —None Other is Genuine.

Contain no Animal Fats or Harmful Drugs Made by Machinery. Never Touched by Hand

SEVEN YEARS' R. I. FOR MURDEROUS ATTACK

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

Mr. P. L. Chandulal, Magistrate, to-day sentenced Karim Bakhsh under Section 307 I.P.C. for a murderous attack on Karam Singh, manager of the Prakash Steam Press, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA SHUDHI CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Oct. 31.

The All-India Hindu Shudhi Conference will be held on the 6th November 1927. Shrijut B. S. Moonje will preside over the Conference. Many prominent Hindu leaders will grace the occasion. Admission to the Conference will be free. All Hindus are cordially invited to attend.

GERMAN AVIATOR AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Oct. 31.

The German aviator Koennecke arrived at Karachi at 5-30 this evening.—A.P.

Mahatma Hansraj has accepted the invitation to preside over the session of the All India Aryan Congress which is to be held at Delhi. He reaches Delhi on the morning of November 3rd.—A.P.

The accused in the "Light" case applied to the trying magistrate, Mr. Lincoln to stay the proceedings, to enable them to make an application for the transfer of the case from his Court. The Magistrate has stayed proceedings.—A.P.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar left for Delhi to-day by the Agra Express to meet the Viceroy.—A.P.

RELIABLE HOUSE
In Bombay
FOR
PRESENTATION ARTICLES.

E. P. N. S. Fruit Stand with amber colour glass dish pierced Bottom .. .. .. Rs. 8-8
E. P. N. S. Fruit Stand with amber colour glass dish unpierced bottom 7-

E. P. N. S. Cup with plynth 7" High .. .. .. Rs. 12 8

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Telegrams, "GIFTS."

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ALL MODELS. AT EXTREMELY MODERATE RATES.
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BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove impotence.

ONE PHIAL OF 50 PILLS Rs. 2 (V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
8 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Dawsperly Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D. Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electro Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency

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ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
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It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For Particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager,
73-75 Apollo Street, Bombay.

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes a hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even on the tenderest part.

Price :—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes. Re. 1
12 cakes Rs. 3

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For terms apply to :—
BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta

'PYREX'
FOR
MALARIAL and other FEVERS.

PYREX is an honest, ready to-use and up-to-date fever mixture that can always be relied upon. It is of wonderful efficacy in Malarial and Intermittent Fevers, Enlarged Spleen, Congested Liver, Influenza, Anaemia and General Debility.

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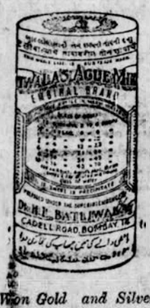
CALCUTTA.

Agents:—
The Popular Pharmacy, Bombay.
Messrs. Konkar Bros. Poona.
Pundit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.

To Curtail Doctors' Heavy Bills

during present depression
It is advisable and safe to use
"BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE
OR
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS"



freely on all fevers. It is a magic on fevers. A rupee worth spending to drive away Malaria, Influenza, Kala-Azar and other such poisonous fevers. Certified by I.M.S. Doctors. It does not at all affect the heart; *Known throughout India, Burma Ceylon and Africa* for nearly half a century.

Won Gold and Silver Medals in various Indian Exhibitions. It is something like a current coin. Even Marwarees advance monies on them. A great boon **not only to poor and middle class people**, but is highly essential to be kept in the *Journies, Travels and Voyages.*

Batliwalla's "Bal-Amrit" or "Tonic Syrup"

Eases coughs, relieves the chest, reduces fever, diminishes night-sweets and creates a wonderful feeling of well being. It dries up the phlegm and makes it disappear and at the same improves the appetite.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO. LTD,
Sayani Road—P. O. Cadell Road,
BOMBAY No 14.
Tel. Add. Cawashapur.

Another "Hopeless Case" saved by VIROL.

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MAURICE PICKERING. AGE 22.

REMARKABLE LIFE-STORY of Maurice Pickering

Here is the actual history, step by step, of Maurice Pickering, who nearly died.

In 1910 Maurice Pickering, 32, Ninth Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wasted terribly as a result of blood-poisoning and lung trouble (see photo No. 1). *Then he was put on Virol.* After 5 months he was a fine, strong, healthy boy (see photo No. 2). His doctor at Newcastle-on-Tyne confirmed "the wonderful improvement made by this child after feeding on Virol. I quite feared his case was hopeless."

SAME BOY 6 YEARS OLD

PHOTO No. 1.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

PHOTO No 2.
AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

Permanent Recovery by taking VIROL

To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvestwork in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

He is still taking Virol, and, in his own words, "Virol has enabled him to go through some of the toughest conditions to be found in the world."

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Maurice Pickering. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL
THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

THE
LABOUR MONTHLY
A MAGAZINE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
Editor: R. PALME DUTT.

THE active worker who wishes to be really well-informed on all big issues in the world to-day reads THE LABOUR MONTHLY.

Whether the information he seeks is political, industrial, foreign or international, he finds it in the well printed pages of THE LABOUR MONTHLY. Let us take an example. This is how our readers will have been able to follow the Miners' fight in all its stages :—

1926 MARCH	The Coal Crisis and the Way Out A. J. Cook, (Secretary, M.F.G.B.)
MAY	The Coal Reporter and After Arthur Horner, (S.W.M.F.)
JUNE	The Miners' Struggle Continues Herbert Smith, (President M.F.G.B.)
JULY	The Great Mining Crisis A. J. Cook (Secretary M.F.G.B., The Miners' Struggle in Midsummer 1926 R. Page Arnot
AUGUST	Where the Miners let down?—J.R. Campbell. The Miner's Struggle in the North Will Lawther.
SEPTEMBER	Another Stage in the Miners' Struggle A. Horner, (S.W.M.F.)

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DR. MUTHU'S NEW BOOK

SUPERIORITY OF HINDU CIVILISATION

REPLY TO MISS MAYO'S EFFUSIONS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
DELHI, Nov 1.

Mr. Naram Swami has been elected as President of All-India Depressed classes Conference which holds its session during the Aryan Congress Week on 4th and 5th November. Originally, Mr. Sarvarkar was elected for the honour, but Bombay Government would not lift the ban, his successor had to be elected.

DR. MUTHU IN DELHI.

Dr. Muthu, the Tuberculosis expert who recently returned to India is now in Delhi and will be shortly proceeding to Madras. He is very pained about Miss Mayo's misstatements nd will soon give expression to his views on her book. As he has spent his life in England, he will speak with singular knowledge of the conditions in the West. He has already brought out a little pamphlet called the antiquity of the Hindu medicine in which he has proved that centuries before the West ever dreamt of modern medicine the Hindus had developed a most perfect and scientific method of treatment and surgical operations and that the decline of the surgical skill came with the introduction of the Buddist creed in India. His pamphlet is fully backed by questions from recognised books, and though a Christian, he has proved with pride that Indians have the richest inheritance in the world, and that they come from the best stock. His pamphlet should indeed be an excellent answer to erase the prejudice Miss Mayo has tried to create.

It is gratifying to know, that so soon after its publications by the London publishers, it has already run to a second edition. Indeed, a reading of the pamphlet which just takes an hour makes an Indian feel prouder and gives him a national and racial stumulus which should egg him on to shake oc the present lethargy and work for the re-generation of his country. And what is particularly to be noted is, that Dr. Muthu has written it after a life long study and practice of the Western medicine in England and life association wth everything Western. Such publications should go a long way to counteract organised mischief that is sought to be created against Indian aspirations.

LIBRARIES AND MASS EDUCATION.

AN INTERVIEW WITH EDUCATION MINISTER.

(From A Correspondent).
POONA, Oct. 30.

The Maharashtra Libraries' Association of Poona has approached the Government of Bombay in respect of the diffusion of education through public libraries. Dr. R. K. Naidu, the Vice-President, along with Sardar Abasaheb Mujumdar M.L.C., Prof. D. V. Potdar and Mr. D. W. Joshi, Hon. Secretary, Maharashtra Libraries' Association, waited upon the Hon. Mr. Desai, the Education Minister, this morning in connection with the resolutions passed by the Maharashtra Libraries' Conference last year.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Education Minister is very keen about the progress of Library movement in the Presidency and he assured his cordial support to the proposals of the Association. To one of the proposals requesting the Government of Bombay to allot at least Rs. 25,000 during the next financial year in aid of the public libraries (annual grant) in the Presidency finds full support at the hands of the Minister. The other equally important one related to the location of the collection of books in possession of the Oriental Translator's Department in a central place like Bombay or Poona making them available as a reference library to the public. The Minister also promised to consider the request of sending the Government publications gratis to the public libraries.

Mr. Desai emphasised the need of doing best without waste in the administration of educational department and added further that he has made up his mind to put in endeavours to advance the cause of education in diverse directions, especially through the cheap medium of public libraries.

HINDU SABHA PRESIDENT PESSIMISTCI

PATNA, Oct. 31.

Interviewed, Kumer Ganganandan Sinha, M.L.A., President of the Behar Provincial Hindu Sabha, declared that the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee in regard to the question of Hindu-Muslim problem would fail to achieve the ends in view. The question of music before mosque he said, was not religious, while the question of cow sacrifice really offended the Hindu sentiment, as Hindus venerated the cow.

He said the Hindus in Bengal might accept the resolution due to peculiar local conditions, but the resolution would have no other effect but bring disastrous effect. It was found to bring about more bloodshed, more disturbance and more disharmony in the country.

He hoped Behar Hindus would unequivocally condemn the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee. Free Press.

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WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AND INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

Indian Legislature and say "If I am to be subjected to a restriction such as the prohibition of night work by women, from which my rivals in other countries are free, then I ought to be compensated in some way because these restrictions raise my cost of production. It is unfair that I should be put in that position.' That is a perfectly tenable line of argument. But the point that I wish to emphasise is that his complaint lies not against the foreign Government, Legislature or manufacturer, but against the Government and Legislature of his own country."

WHAT INDIA SHOULD DO.

A careful perusal of this statement would convince anybody that it would not at all be prudent to support or adopt any of the recommendations of this Conference in the near future. If the recommendations are adopted, the Indian market would be exploited by European manufactures to a greater extent than at present and this foreign competition would kill the Indian industries; and if a demand would then be made for protection against the manufactures of a country that had not adopted the recommendations of the Conference the reply of the Government would be as quoted above. There would then, remain no other remedy against that. Therefore, the public should think twice before expressing any opinion favouring support or adoption of these recommendations.

Dealing with the report of the Indian delegates to the Conference, the "Times of India" has expressed a hope that the delay in the publication of the report of the Indian delegation does not mean that India is going to lag behind the rest of the world in removing or diminishing the trade barriers. India has already lagged far behind in the matter of industrial development. If she adopts any of the recommendations of this Conference, she would lag still more behind in this age of industrialism and would lose even the humble status in this industrial world that she has got at present.

The public in general and the legislators in particular should, therefore, make it a point not to commit India to any recommendations of this Conference which would ultimately prove detrimental to Indian industries.

IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

he knows, the Soviets cannot help it. Still that is his complaint. Was he a Communist? No, he wasn't politically minded. But his son was a pioneer (Communist Boy Scout) and came home from school, talking about private property being theft. He rather envied his son. He had no schools to go to in his days.

The poorer peasants owed more to the Soviets. They had got their lands at the time of the revolution. One of them—his was the poorest cottage I saw, and yet it was clean and comfortable—had a holding not big enough to support his family. It was true, the Soviet had offered him a farm three times as large in a neighbouring village. But he would rather stick to his ancestral patch, where his forefathers had been serfs!

Before leaving the village, I visited the office of the Village Soviet (or Local Board). It consisted of the President and the Secretary (each paid 25 roubles a month for their part-time jobs) and eleven members. The officials were elected by and from the Soviet which was itself elected annually by all the adults in a village. Last year, 88 per cent. of electors had voted. There was not a single Communist on the Soviet. There was not any in the village at all, as a matter of fact. But—there were a lot of Young Communists.

(To Be Continued).

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ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEMBERS.

The General Secretary writes:—

The next session of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held at Cawnpore, on the 26th., 27th. and 28th. of November 1927, under the presidentship of Diwan Chamanlal, M.L.A. Arrangements for boarding and lodging of delegates are being made in some of the hotels and dharmshals of the city. Those who intendt to attend the Session are requested to intimae to the secretary of the Reception Committee, the nature of arrangements, they want for their accommodation and food by the 7th of November, 1927. Charges of the first class Indian hotels vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. per day and of the European hotels from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per day. For those who intend to stay in Dharmshalas, lodging will be free and arrangements for their meals may be made in *Dhavas* or messes at as. 12 per day.

A special Pandal is being erected on the premises of the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha for the session of the Congress and the Subjects Committee wherein delegates and visitors will have to squat o Carpeted floor.

According to the Constitution of the Congress every affiliated Union is entitled to send five resolutions to the Reception Committee to be placed on the agenda of the Congress. Unions are requested to send their resolutions along with the list of their delegates by the end of the first week of November.

DOME OF JERUSALEM CHURCH CONDEMNED

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Jerusalem.—The Public Works Department has now officially condemned the Dome of the Church of Holy Sepulchre surmounting "orthodox portion of the building also the so-called "centre of the world" which cracked due to earthquake. Temporary roofing will be constructed as quickly as possible, but the major part of the work will be postponed until the coming summer.—Reuter.

BOLSHEVISM IN TURKEY

TURKISH ATMOSPHERE NOT FAVOURABLE.

Lately a controversy has arisen as to the existence of Bolshevism in Turkey. A Russian paper writes, that the Labour movement in Turkey is growing strong day by day and that Mustafa Kemal and his party are opposed to this movement. The paper adds that the Kemalists deny the very existence of this movement in Turkey and declare, that there is no class-war in Turkey. But the Russian paper holds that this is a wrong view of the whole situation and it is a fact that the Labour party is gathering strength and lately it has begun to express openly its views, and denounce the excesses of the capitalists.

The paper in another article while commenting upon the results of the recent general elections in Turkey says, that the Bolsheviks in Turkey by the very nature of things in that country are compelled to carry on their movement as secretly as it would be possible for them.

These articles have produced very bad effect upon the Turkish mind, and the Turkish papers have strongly denied the existence of Bolshevism in Turkey. The "Milliyat", a semi-official organ of Turkey, after giving a summary of the views expressed by the Russian paper, writes:—

"We do not think that the Russian Government wants to carry on official propaganda in Turkey, with a view to preach Bolshevism in this country. No doubt we are fully aware of the aims and objects of the Bolshevik movement, but we know that the Russian Government on their part know equally well what are our views regarding this movement. They also know that the atmosphere in Turkey is not suited for any such propaganda. As to those idealists who build castles in air, we should not be afraid of them. We know that our police organisation is strong enough to put down any mischief.

"We believe firmly that Bolshevism is not suited to each and every political atmosphere, and it would never be possible for this movement to gather strength in our land. The social and political organisation we have now created, is suited to our present needs, and there is very little chance for Bolshevism."

SAKLATVALA'S VISIT

WHAT MADRAS GOVT. DID?

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

When the Madras Legislative Council reassembled to-day after the recess, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Law Member, replying to a Swarajist interpellation declared that the Madras Government had not communicated to the Government of India the need for preventing a repetition of Mr. Saklatwala's visits to Madras.—A. P.

PANDYA'S PARTY TO INDIAN BANKERS

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, M.I.A., Secretary of the Indian Bank, Ltd., Madras, is inviting Indian bankers and merchants and their friends to a tea party to meet th Governors of the Central Board and members of the Madras Local Board of the Imperial Bank of India on Saturday November 5 at Krishaldoss Garden at 5 p.m.

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Mr. A. E. Crow, railway-worker of 5, Queen's Street, Sleaford, England, says:—"Travelling about in all weathers started my piles. They gradually got worse until life was a misery. Night after night I was in agony with the itching shooting pains. Many a time I couldn't bear to sit down.

"I tried all sorts of remedies but none did me the slightest good—in fact, some actually made me worse. Medical treatment brought no lasting relief and I kept struggling along as best I could for three years.

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HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will delive ,)

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR

CHAPTER XIX.

RITA AND IMAM.

Himmat Singh, the hero of this story, was an adventurous young lad who in one of his feats of enterprise left the village of his birth for a town near by. The boy attracted the notice of missionaries who took a fancy for him and gave him education. Himm, by his exertions aided by intelligence, won a State scholarship for prosecuting further studies in England. Himm returned to India as a young barrister, contracted a marriage with Rita which left him to repent in leisure for the marriage he had entered into in haste. Rita was a worthless, pleasure seeking girl. In her tour in Europe she takes a fancy for a Mahomedan businessman, Mr. Jaffar and ultimately enters into a Muta marriage with him and informs Himmat Singh of the marriage. Stella who was invited by Rita on an excursion wins the favour of old Jaffar and marries him after the Muta period of Rita is over. Reverses of fortune account for the crash of Jaffar's business and Stella transfers her affections to Imam, nephew of Jaffar. She also makes room for Rita as her co-wife. Tomlins is an old friend of Rita.

Meanwhile, Rita had watched the events from a safe distance. When she saw the crash come, her heart rejoiced. She met Imam and said that if he renewed his suit she would give an answer.

Imam's thoughts ran to those saddest of all words—"Too late". Rita knew it. She too had felt the effect of those commonest of all mistakes. Too late. It is true Tomlins had been pumping her dry, feeding her on false hopes and giving a rosente view of the millionaire days in sight fr him. He had invented a piece of mechanism which was to revolutionise the world of transport. That revolution never came. Meanwhile, Rita who ran through her small fortune financing the invented was herself reduced to penury. She had lost Tomlins and her money. She dreamst the dream which Ibn Sayad had promised for her. It came too true. Like Stella she was thrown upon the streets penniless and friendless. In her better days, she had exchanged lukewarm correspondence with Stella who had offered her the standing hospitality of her home. But Rita was too proud to accept it. "Fancy, that woman whom I have brought up and put into that place now trying to patronise me! I would rather live on a beggar's crust than see her face or cross her threshold. The sight of her will unhinge my mind, her presence will break my heart. I would have been in her place today if I had only accepted Jaffar. But Tomlins would not let me do it. And where is Tomlins now?"

The old woman, for she was now old cried as she passed the events of her life through her mind. And at every stage occurred to her those most abused of all words "Too late".

It is very easy to provide oneself with a beggar's crust. But it is not so easy as the beggars know it too well. Rita's condition was now one of abject helplessness and penury. She remembered the twenty-five pounds which she had cabled to Stella when she was stranded. If she requested the return of her money that would not be 'infra dignitatem.' But what dignity had she now left? And how long would that amount keep her afloat? But it was something. It would at least save her dignity for a little while. So she wrote.

12, Belmond Road,
London, S.W.
30th May, 1923.

My dear Stella,

It is a long time since I have heard from you and longer still since we met. How are you, my dear? I am so so. I was thinking if you could at your convenience refund the twenty-five pounds which will help. I am on the tenterhooks and hope that that sum may keep the wolf from the door for a while. My struggle with him is an uneven one. May God bless you. I cannot say any more.

Your ever affectionate,
Rita.

Stella was moved by Rita's letter. It was like a woman who had lost her all trying to wrap her dignity in a shawl. She wrote:

Gilistan,
13, Hyde Park,
London, W. C.

My dearest Rita,

I have just received your loving note and read it with great pain. Why, Rita, you are certainly entitled to your money back with compound interest. My thanks for your timely help are still overdue and can never be repaid. We have a large house and renew our heartiest welcome to it.

Believe me,
Ever yours affectionately,
Stella.

Enclosure £500 draft.

Rita tore open the envelope and read the note. She was not glad but rather down-hearted. She had never lent the money. She had given it. She should never have mentioned it. But she could not beg. She did not want five hundred pounds. She was only entitled to twenty-five pounds which she would take and remit the balance. It would not meet her outstanding bills, but she would pay whatever she could and then.....

Rita was too proud to sponge on Stella of whom she was jealous. She was too ashamed to face Imam whom she had wronged. She was too proud to beg, for she with all her faults had never sunk so low. She could not live under Imam's roof. For while her body might live her soul had already been crushed and the memory of other days would rip open an old sore and produce mental agony which she could not endure. Her days were over. Her time was up. She must go.

Rita paid her bills, removed the few trinkets from her person, presented them to her landlady, tore open her locket in which she had worn the bust of an unknown man, kissed it again and again nd consigned it to the flames xclaiming "Till we meet again."

She wrote a letter to Stella, another to Imam and a third one to Himm asking each the grace of forgiveness for her wrongs, and posted them.

She then rang for her landlady.

"Mrs. Parker", she spoke, with a voice choked with emotion, "you have been very kind to me and I have been at times testy. Forgive me, and 'An revoir' till we meet again."

Then, she turned on to the door and vanished.

A PURE BUSINESS-PROPOSITION.

WHAT IS MODERN MARRIAGE?

WOMAN'S SHARE IN THE CONTRACT.

WHY SHOULD SHE NOT PROPOSE?

In a luminous article which we reproduce from "Woman's Journal", Rosita Forbes, well-known explorer takes a masterly survey of the institution of marriage and remarks, 'Modern marriage is a business proposition in which the assets are home and children and the wife is more responsible for the good will of such a company. It is illogical that while she may finance it and organise it, she may yet take no active steps to select the only other director on the board!"

Why shouldn't a woman propose? She is doing a lot of man's work, and doing it well. If she undertook the only job which is still apparently his exclusively, and which, by the way, he does worst, would there be more happy marriages?

The present system is illogical, and it will become more so as women contribute increasingly to the business of financing a home as well as creating it.

When marriage was a matter of capture, there was no need for any proposal at all, and it was only when cave-men began to feel qualms about the messiness of clubbing a woman into submission that they softened the effect of their blows by an insincere "Will you?" Since then, as man is a creature of habit, he has stuck to the formula, but he has continued making as much mess of his proposals as his skin-clad ancestors did with their clubs.

PARTNERSHIP.

As long as man was prepared to treat his wife as an inferior or superior, the exclusivity of the marriage proposal was logically his. In the first case it was a matter of form, and in the second an expression of deference; but the marriage of to-day is a partnership on approximately equal terms, in whose making the woman ought to have as much voice as the man. It's all very well to say "man proposes and woman disposes," but very often she is "disposing" of the last kind of material she would have chosen had she been free.

The brunt of marriage falls inevitably on the woman because like the Biblical poor, she will have it always with her! If she has a career, home life is apt to be as constricting as a sable coat in August, a thing treasured, whose loss would be insupportable, but nevertheless a burden, whereas, when it comes to his business or profession, a man sloughs domesticity as easily, if as temporarily, as a lizard his skin.

It is a queer anomaly that while woman only created a home—which throughout the centuries she has done, more or less successfully, with inadequate material—she had few rights in it. Now that she is capable of supporting her home, yet creation, which implies genius, is surely the better part? Moreover, before she can justly claim complete equality with man, she must, according to brutal logic, be able to defend what she has earned. In an era of peace there seems to me no reason why women should not rule the world. We hear a great deal of the argument that it is impossible to remedy by one generation of feminine education the effect of centuries of mental idleness. This would be quite sound if women had only mothers, but they have fathers as well! The heritage of illiterate grandmothers is divided equally between boys and girls, and, unless Nature has deliberately handicapped the latter for purposse which we consider as superfluous as hairpins or woollen stockings, the sexes, emerging from a co-educational college, ought to start level, and remain level until there is a war!

So long as man was called upon to support his home, so long as, even theoretically, he was the only partner capable of doing this, he could claim the right to direct it.

Equal opportunity must of necessity mean equal responsibility, and the test of sex equality is the value of men and women to the nation. As soon as war breaks out, the strength of any race is that of its fighting units. Woman is merged in a background of men-combatants, and for the moment she is obliged to submit to man's dictation. Under such circumstances he not only proposes, but disposes!

THE RIGHT OF CHOICE.

However, in 1927 we are sufficiently modern—which modernity is a blend of optmisism and insularity—to believe we can ensure peace by words, in which case woman should be as "fluent" as fighter as man! There is no reason, therefore, why she should not claim equality of partnership in marriage as well as in professions, and the very first article of such a contract is the right choice.

If a woman plan to start an advertising business, she does not wait till some man decides, that, as she has a conservative taste in lipsticks and a little devil of a mole under her left eye, she will be infallible in gauging the psychology of the buying public! She hunts for a suitable partner and, irrespective of what he or she looks like, puts up her proposition. It is a little hard, therefore, that if she wants to enter the far more difficult business of marriage, she has to see the suitable partner slip out of her reach, while she waits till some man, attracted by his own conception of qualities which she very likely hasn't got, proposes to her!

After all, man hasn't made such a success of the job of proposing that he need wish to retain it exclusively and eternal In the majority of cases marriage is an affair of youth, and it is notorious that even the most modern young women have more sense of proportion than their equally callow brothers and cousins. A French man said that every woman should be born a widow. As a matter of fact, I think every woman 'is' born a mother and, entirely subconsciously, the most frivolous is apt to consider a husband as the future father of her children. Schopenhauer best expressed it when he wrote: "The first kiss of the betrothed is but the seal which thousands of lips waiting for birth set upon the month of the mother they desire."

Modern girls are accused of being irrational, short-sighted and reckless; but can you conceive any maiden proposing to three or four men in the same evening? Yet I have known several youths do this as a matter of course, their only explanation being, "It filled a gap in the conversation."

I suppose it is a survival of the days when to offer marriage to a woman was the greatest possible honour that could be paid to her, even if the suitor were an aged rake in love with somebody else!

Even to-day, with all their freedom girls grow up quicker than boys and they are much less frightened of responsibility. Whereas a young man plunges into marriage, careless of anything beneath the lips and eyes, the curves and colours that attract him, or else fearful of the results of such a dive, even in the most translucent depths, scuttles away from the brink, the majority of girls would choose deliberately the partner whose characteristics harmonised with their own. Of course there will always be materialists who will marry for the wealth or position which appeals to them; but, on the whole, men scurry haphazard into marriage for deliciously absurd reasons, or else stick at the post too long, afraid they are carrying too much weight for the course, and when they do make up their minds to start, the race has gone to an inferior!

I imagine even the most unconventional woman would think twice about proposing, even if the practice were sanctioned by all the gods of modernity, and that second thoughts would save her from a good many of the pits into which men fall. Surely, women will soon be sufficiently emancipated to realise that the thrill of submission to the primitive cave-man, for whom the banker, is nothing to the joy of offering to the surely chosen the complement of all that is best in themselves—"Take from me the highest happiness a man can ever know."

Our ancestors spent at least as much time on the choice of a wife as on that of a profession. Nowadays, a youth selects a hunter, a racer, or the latest in suitings, with more care than the girl to whom he can get married and unmarried equally easily. Of course, it is largely the fault of the women, for ours is a synthetic age, when every product has its substitute—paint masquerades as marble, rabbit as sable was as pearls, and several gin cocktails as love! Everyone is willing to accept the second best, because they are so frightened they may never get the best.

Man has the advantage, because he can still choose his quarry; but in the fierce competition of modern life with the hectic idea of pleasure engendered by the mental inflation of the war years and their contact with alien points of view, he is chary of adding to his burden of responsibility without the certainty that he is going to get full value for his curtailed freedom. A man knows the price of things, but not always their value. A woman rarely counts the cost, but her modern education has given her a just sense of what is worth white. Emotionally however she is hampered by the fact that though she can set out to fit herself for any career she likes and to choose a suitable setting, she may not openly either train herself for the most strenuous job in the world, or select the partner with whom to work.

WOMAN AT 33

The great French scientist, Lesieur, said that woman was at her prime, mentally and physically, at thirty-three; but probably a typical girl would begin at twenty-seven or twenty-eight (at which time those younger sisters, for whom she had been taught to make considerable and sometimes perhaps disproportionate sacrifices, might already be married) to wonder if the right man were ever going to come along. Then, with all her perceptions at their most acute, she might meet the partner of her considered choice and be unable even to discuss with him the most important matter of their two lives!

It is all very well to say that a woman can propose in a hundred ways, in every one, in fact, except by word of mouth. Of course she can in the triumph of belledom, of fame, of successful independence, or of experienced widowhood, but I am taking the great majority of small-town or country girls who are not conspicuous among their fellows. Even in 1927 it takes courage for a girl to propose, unless she is backed by a royal escutcheon or an unlimited bank balance.

The only thing that need prevent the girl of the future proposing to the man she loves is the incurable romance which lurks in th efeminine breast.

GIRL'S ADVANTAGE OVER BOY.

It must be remembered that a girl is more intuitive and observant than a boy, and infinitely more susceptible to environment. She spends more time at home (not only more years, but more of herself) than do her brothers, and she is far more conscious of what is going on there. She has sensed the underlying friction between her parents, and has appreciated, often impartially, its causes, wh'e her brothers have been unconscious of it. Moreover she has seen what is expected of her mother, and how that mother fails or succeeds. A woman is judged by her home, a man by his office, so the son has not the same opportunity of judging his father. The daughter, with that faint interfeminine hostility, is able to judge her mother daily at close quarters in a dozen different relationships. Therefore she has vicarious experience of several aspects of marriage before she has to make her own.

To the boy it is a bolt from the blue. To the girl it is the corollary of what she has observed and considered.

If she is not hampered by the romance (often only unbridled or uncomprehended passion) that made her grand-mothers subservient to their unsuitable suitors, she ought to be able to choose more wisely than her brothers. It is easy to be blinded by personal experience, but the experience of others is medicinal. Through the centuries the average man has been brought into too familiar relationship with a certain type of woman to be a fit judge of wives. The modern girl has, perhaps unconsciously, adapted herself to what she believes to be his need. Before the war I asked a man the secret of chorus girls' attraction. "One never knows how much of them is real," he said, "or even where their frocks do up!"

The same formula applies to the average shop-girl, the business girl, the society girl of 1927. They have adapted themselves to the masculine desire for colour, adventure, and amusement. Man does not ask for reality from the playmate of these weathers between his professional bouts. Why, then, should his be the only criterion of marriage, which is as real as birth, death and other primal facts?

The managing director has the biggest say in determining the policy of a company. Modern marriage is a business proposition, in which the assets are home and children, and the wife is more responsible for the goodwill of such a company. It is illogical that, while she may finance it and organise it, she may yet take no active steps to select the only other director on the board!

If women proposed we might have fewer marriages, but we should most certainly have fewer divorces.

"A GREAT DISEASE OVER SOUTH AFRICA."

A ZULU'S PROPHECY

To a representative of the "Natal Advertised" who sought him out recently Shembe, the famous prophet of the Zulus, made a starting prediction. He said: "God is going to send a great disease over South Africa. The present generation will be wiped out and there will be only a few left who will then be able to unite and ive at peace. I will give you a sign by which you can tell when this disease is coming. Among all the prophets there is not one who can tell you exactly when it is to be. One may state exact time of its coming. I tell you not to believe him. Others may say it will come next month, but that will not to be so. But to you I will give this sign whereby you can know of its coming.

THE TWO SIGNS.

"There are two very rich people in South Africa. One of these rich people will desire to kill the other. You will hear of it. I don't know how, but you will. That will be the first sign. There is also another very rich man. He has everything he wants in this world. One day he will hang himself and all the people will wonder why he has hanged himself, for he has always been such a happy man and there has never been any reason why he should commit suicide. That will be the second sign, and when you hear that you will know that what is prophesied is about to happen."—("The Englishman").

"DRINK SALT WATER!"

DOCTORS' LATEST

Water drinkers are very often given to overdoing the consumption of their favourite liquid, a practice which has already been condemned on dietetic grounds. Quite apart from this objection, however, it would appear from a recent investigation by a German physician, Dr. Starkenstein, that even as a thirst-quencher pure water is of comparatively little value, and in a review of his work in "Le Journal" (Paris) the correctness of this view is fully endorsed. Water is being continuously lost by the human organism through perspiration, and the kidneys, and to restore the aqueous balance, the disturbance of which is brought home to us by the feeling of thirst, the water thus lost has to be replaced. Naturally enough drinking pure water would seem to be the most effective way of making good our loss, but, according to Dr. Starkensten, this is not the case. Pure water is very quickly eliminated through the skin and the kidneys, and in fact even stimulates the two secretions concerned with the result that in a short time we are as thirsty as ever. To replace the loss in a durable way, we are told, the water we drink should have the same proportion of soluble mineral salts as the blood serum and the various other bodily fluids. Otherwise, the salty content of these fluids is diminished, with the result that the sweat-glands and kidneys are slightly irritated, thus giving rise to more perspiration and excretion.

Unfortunately, our ordinary drinks are all equally ineffective. Thus if the water is sugared the sugar is quickly taken up by the tissues, and the liquid reverts to pure water. Milk is worse, since it contains lactose, which acts as a stimulant to the kidneys. Tea and coffee, as well as carbonic acid, also act in the same way, and as the latter is very much in evidence in sparkling drinks, all of these are similarly ruled out as thirst-quenchers. We are thus driven back to water containing an admixture of salt approximating in content to that found in blood serum as the best means of relieving thirst. Since the amount of salt required is extremely small, being only 8 to 15 grammes per litre, it practically does not affect the taste of the water. More, however, must not be added, as the saline solution then becomes hypertonic and by its irritating effects again provokes thirst.—("The Statesman").

GAEKWAR GOES FOR FOX HUNTING.

Courtesy:—"The Graphic."

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda is reported to have become an enthusiast for fox-hunting. He is seen in the photo (extreme left) watching the blooding of his A.D.C., Major Kunish Jung [illegible] Daly Woods. His Highness had himself just undergone th[illegible]z

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